

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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Farm · Home · School



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Foresight or Hindsight?

PEOPLE will not co-operate to solve the problems of reconstruction who have not had the experience of working together to win the war. The improvement of living conditions will not be incentive enough to bring men together when the pressure of war's demands has not done it.

It is true that we have given money and donated blood; we have subscribed to loans and bought war savings stamps in fairly creditable quantity. But these have been the result of individual response to worthy causes. None of them has involved the careful study of problems and the patient co-operation in planning and work that the post-war community will demand.

At a recent large gathering of rural people, we heard a keen young farmer say that in his district (one of the best in the province) the war had not affected agricultural methods at all, nor had there been any considerable adjustment to meet the special demands of the war. Most farmers had done their work with less help than usual — which was greatly to their credit — but he did not feel that farm production had been increased to anything like what could have been done. Most farmers, by themselves, simply could not take the risks of expanding their production. They might have done so if they had had the encouragement and guidance of local or county planning committees . . . if they had been made to feel that they were part of a total and co-operative effort.

Sitting alongside this young man, and obviously agreeing with him was an older farmer whose son had been killed while flying in Britain. How much it could have meant to that man, and to many others who have given sons, to feel that the farm front was as well organized as the war fronts and that he, too was giving all that he had.

The failure to direct the emotional energy that this struggle has aroused into constructive channels for the permanent betterment of society may well be the worst tragedy of this war for us.

The example of Great Britain may yet inspire us in

this field as it has in so many others. There, county planning committees have dealt with a range of problems from organizing production and regulation of farm labour to community feeding and education. These committees, because they were well led and manned by the ablest people that could be found, have been given larger and larger powers and their plans now anticipate the coming of peace.

It is no excuse to say that the peril of war came nearer to Britain. There is no 'near' or 'far' in this world any more. It is not good enough to blame the government for not giving us the lead. Only half of the fault lies there. Nor is there much consolation for the evils of the depression years that we now know some of the things we should have done then. We shall not be forgiven this time if hindsight is the best we are capable of.

The war still needs our full effort. There may yet be time to mobilize the total resources of our communities — human and material. We may yet learn to work together and to plan, so that, when the time comes we can win together the victories of peace.

The fundamental importance of the prosperity of farming is much more clearly realized in Great Britain than in Canada (which is often called an agricultural country), judging by remarks made at the C.F.A. convention by Lord de la Warr, liaison officer for the British Ministry of Agriculture. He has found that British industrial leaders are coming to the realization that national prosperity is bound up with prosperity in agriculture. It would be hard to find equally strong statements on this subject in Canada.

British farmers and business men are both agreed that Britain must not let her productive agricultural land revert to grass to the extent that was true after 1918. During the past few years there has been a remarkable increase in the amount of foodstuffs grown in Britain and it is planned that this high rate of production shall continue after the war. The vast tracts of permanent pastures have given way to cultivated fields.

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Farmers Should Organize

by P. D. McArthur

There is something which many farmers would like to see in the farm press, and that is some guidance on what they should do, or what they can do, to play a part in the present crisis, to an extent proportionate to their numbers and in proportion to the importance of the farming industry.

All parties appear to agree that the farmers of Canada did a magnificent job in meeting the quotas expected of them and that under extreme difficulties and with a minimum of grumbling. When the national need for price ceiling, etc., was explained through the "Farm Forum", and by other means, they rallied to its support and if the replies that have come in, through the "Forums", tell a true story, they are convinced that the underlying principles of these policies are in the national interest, even if farm prices have not soared to the levels reached in the last war or have been allowed to rise in relation to other necessities which the farmer must buy. In general, they have loyally supported such policies.

Farmers are certainly not unsympathetic to the claims of labour for a living wage. Possibly eight dollars a day is not too much for miners—but farmers are worried when they see the price ceiling, to which they have given their unselfish support, placed in danger by interests who simply hold a gun to the head of the country. When they see officials, sworn to protect the public, violate their oath and desert their posts and when they hear a supposedly responsible official of a great party state that, "When civic employees show courage, unity and determination to strike for their rights *as they see them*, great credit and gratitude is due them for their victory" — they begin to wonder where we are heading. Many of us have sons who are willingly giving their lives or enduring nameless hardships for "democracy". We ask "Is this a democratic way of winning rights?" Is it not pure fascism, since fascism rests on force? And does it not invite fascist elements that exist in every country to start counter-movements, as they did in Italy, for example? Are such people not more dangerous to the war effort than many now in concentration camps? Is not the surrender to these elements going to stimulate all other classes who have "rights" to adopt the same method and then where will we be? And who will be the victims except those classes who, through patriotism or lack of organization, fail to strike for their rights?

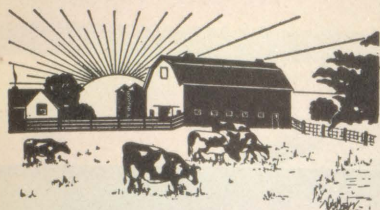
The chief victims will be the farmers who represent the largest single group of producers and who are largely unorganized and who are never known to strike as a class. But if we can believe what the economists tell us, the well-being of the farmers, who are consumers as well as producers, is essential to national health. Articles in the

"Journal" have pointed out that depressions result when farm prices get "out of line" with the prices for other goods and this is bound to happen when certain classes are financed at the expense of others. Figures taken from the Sirois report indicate, for example, that in a period when farm income declined over 50%, the wages of certain classes of workers, notably railway employees, doubled. This was not typical of labour as a whole, but it is typical of those classes who can and do hold up the country through strikes. Surely such a method of adjusting inequalities in the national income are vicious and defeat their own ends.

We have heard of the war chest of John L. Lewis, and other labour leaders, including an \$800,000.00 fund recently accumulated to set up a "Committee for Political Action." We have heard of great funds raised to save "free enterprise", and we have heard of the lobbies that infest our legislative halls on behalf of various interests. We do not seem to have developed the "farm blocs" in this country and, personally, we do not believe in government by pressure groups. We would hate to see the farming industry develop into just another pressure group, but the present unorganized state of agriculture is no good to anyone. Not only is agriculture victimized but the general interest suffers. Various statesmen tell us that an impoverished agriculture cannot support the industries of the country. But even if they would, they cannot stand against the pressure from other sources and so, against their better judgment, they give in and agriculture suffers together with the rest of the country, including first of all, those classes who short-sightedly insist above all else, on their own "rights".

There is now, at this time, a clear clarion call to agriculture to measure up, through proper organization, and assume its responsibility to Democracy by making the contribution which will allow it to become the power it was destined to be for each and everyone in the present crisis.

We do our best to get each issue of the Journal into the mail on time each month, but sometimes factors over which we have no control make it impossible. For some time past we have had difficulty in securing enough paper to print our issues and this reached a climax this month: at the time of going to press a large supply of paper which has been on order from the mills since November had still not arrived. Enough paper was finally found after visits to almost every paper company in Montreal, but delay was unavoidable. We hope it will not happen again.



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

An Electric Pig Brooder

by L. G. Heimpel

With hog production as much in the foreground as it is today, it becomes more and more important to save all the young pigs from each litter. For winter farrowing the use of electricity to heat a small brooder or shelter for the young pigs is of considerable help and such brooders are becoming increasingly popular.

The brooder illustrated here was developed in the United States and is made to fit into the corner of a pen, hence its triangular shape.

While the brooder is shown with a strip heater, it may not be possible to secure this equipment at the present time; however, it is equally possible to use electric lights for this purpose. Where lights are to be used the best plan is to cut a circular opening into the cover of the brooder, large enough to fit a sheet iron reflector wide enough to take two light bulbs in a double socket. For most requirements a single bulb of 100 watts will probably be enough, but for very severe winter weather two bulbs of this size may be necessary.

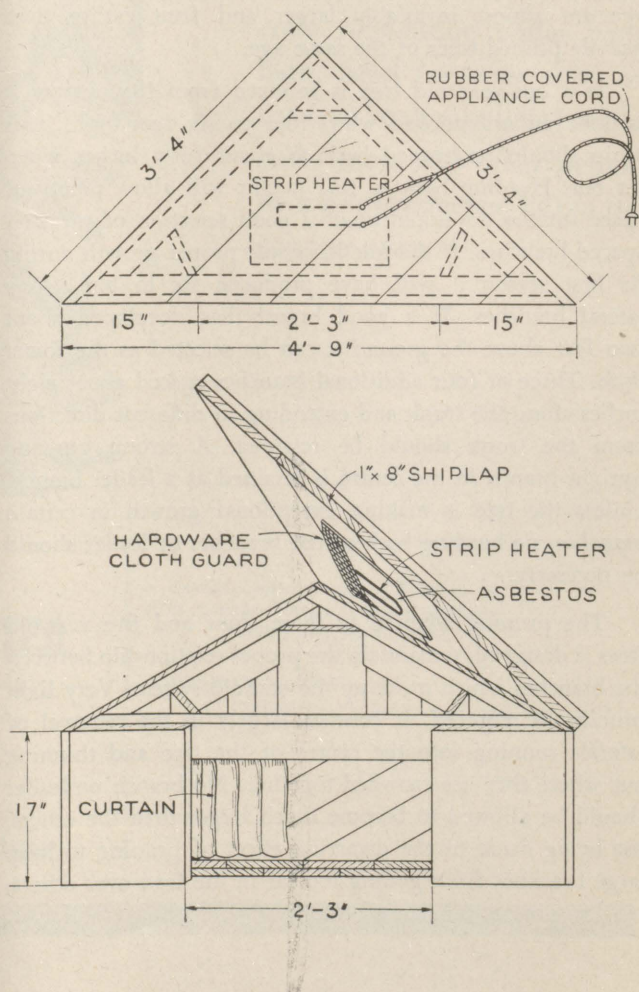
It is important that this type of brooder be not made too low, and while the body of the brooder is shown to be 17 inches high, an inch or two more is not a disadvantage. The frame of the brooder is of heavy construction, 2 by 4 scantling half-lapped together at the corners being used. A double board floor serves as the frame for the bottom, so that the side boards can be nailed to the floor boards and to the triangular frame of 2 inch material at the top. If the inside surface of the brooder is covered with a half inch layer of insulating board, it makes the shelter just this much warmer and saves heat. The cover may be hinged at one of the rear sides of the triangle, or it may be fastened to the frame by means of screws. However, a hinge cover is more convenient, as there may be times when the cover should be raised a bit to prevent the shelter becoming too warm.

After the woodwork is completed it is advisable, where a strip heater is to be installed, to line the underside of the cover with a quarter inch thickness of asbestos sheeting. This may be covered with bright tin sheet metal, which acts as a reflector for the heat, where a strip heater is used. The strip heater should be held $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches away from the metal by means of porcelain knobs, such as are used in knob and tube wiring. Whatever kind of heating unit is used, it should not be put too close to the front of the brooder, but should be placed about 16 inches from the front open-

ing. A good quality rubber-covered appliance cord is run from the corner of the brooder to the heater connection, or to the lamp bulbs, this cord to be fastened securely with clips. It is a good idea to nail one or two pieces of 2 by 4 scantling across the corner of the pen a foot or more above the top of the brooder to prevent the sow from jumping up on top of the brooder. The brooder itself also should be fastened to the wall so that it cannot be lifted by the sow or moved out of the corner of the pen.

A curtain is shown in the front of this brooder and its use is a good idea, though some difficulty may be experienced keeping it in place. This accessory may not be necessary except in extremely cold weather. The 2 by 4 piece of framing running across the top of the front of the brooder is effective in holding the heat inside the shelter.

(Continued on page 15)



Pruning Apple Trees

by A. N. Nussey

Pruning is the cutting away of a portion of the tree to improve shape, to influence growth, to improve the quality of the fruit and to repair injury. The purpose of pruning at any specific time will depend largely upon the age of the tree. At planting time and during the few subsequent years the purpose is to train or shape the tree. This training should develop a framework capable of supporting large yields of fruit when the trees reach bearing age. In the case of a mature or bearing tree the purpose should be to maintain proper size and shape and to facilitate such orchard operations as spraying, thinning and picking.

The proper time to prune in Quebec is in the early spring during March or April. At this time of year working conditions in the orchard are good, but perhaps more important is the fact that if the operation is carried on too early in the season winter injury at the pruning cuts is liable to occur.

The shape and structure of the tree is determined during the first four or five years of its life. In general, this early shaping of the tree should be accomplished with the minimum amount of pruning. Trees that receive little pruning from the time of setting until they reach bearing age are almost invariably larger and fruit earlier than heavily pruned trees of the same age.

If a one-year old tree is received from the nursery it will be an unbranched whip four to six feet high. This whip should be headed back to about forty inches when set out. Heading back to this height will allow plenty of space for the development of a good selection of properly spaced branches. If the tree has made proper growth during its first season it will have produced six to ten strong lateral branches. If a good branch has developed about two feet above the ground it can be selected as the lower limb. Three or four additional branches spaced about eight inches along the trunk and extending in different directions from the trunk should be retained. A strong growing upright branch in the centre is retained as a leader branch. Unless the tree is making exceptional growth in certain branches, no heading back of the branches or leader should be necessary.

The pruning adapted to three, four and five year-old trees is designed to maintain the proper relationship between the branches which make up the scaffold system. Very light pruning is required. It consists largely in the removal of laterals running into the centre of the tree and thinning out where they are crowded together. No branch or leader should be allowed to become much larger than the others, use being made of the dwarfing effect of pruning to keep large branches from getting too far in the lead over others, resulting in an unbalanced tree.



Removing suckers from inside the tree.

When the tree is five or six years old the leader may be headed back to a well placed outward-growing lateral, providing the main scaffold limbs are satisfactorily established.

Assuming that a bearing tree has been properly trained during the early years of its life only an annual light corrective type of pruning will be necessary. In general, pruning in bearing trees will involve the removal of interfering branches, watersprouts from the centre of the tree and any diseased or broken branches. In no case should it involve the removal of large limbs except in cases of extreme necessity. It is generally agreed that moderate pruning will improve the size and color of the fruit, but at the expense of the total yield. Therefore, it might be advisable to prune more lightly and supplement this by thinning the fruit thus maintaining leaf surface and high yield.

Within very recent years the "thin wood" method of pruning bearing trees has come into prominence. It is a modification of the older method, except that in addition, it involves the removal of wood which is small in diameter for its age and which develops poorly colored fruit of small size. This thin wood results from the effects of shading or competition and should be removed by pruning throughout the inner portions of the tree. As a result of this pruning the proportion of culls in the final yield is reduced and the harvested crop is restricted to the portions of the tree from which a high proportion of the fruits will be of good size, color, and of satisfactory quality.

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Planning The Garden

by H. R. Murray



most from your land.

A really good plan should show, among other things: the different kinds, and varieties and their exact location, probable dates of seeding and planting; spacing between and in the rows; and location and dates of succession plantings. Before you finally complete your plan you first must know the size of your garden, or have at least some idea of the measurement.

The different kinds, and the location of the different kinds of vegetables, can be progressively set forth on the prospective plan according to their dates of planting. For convenience all of the vegetable plants may be divided into four groups, this grouping based on the hardiness of the plants or their resistance to spring frosts. There are (1) *hardy plants*, date of planting first crop, April 20th to May 1st); onion seed, onion sets, radish seed, spinach seed, lettuce seed, summer turnip seed, round pea seed and parsley seed; (2) *half-hardy plants*, (date of planting first crop, May 1st to May 10th); lettuce plants, cabbage plants, cauliflower plants, celery plants, beet seed, chard seed, carrot seed, wrinkled pea seed, parsnip seed, endive seed; (3) *tender plants*, (date of planting first crop, May 10th to May 20th); bean seed, sweet corn seed, potato sets and tomato plants; (4) *very tender plants*, (date of planting first crop, May 20th on); cucumber plants or seeds, muskmelon plants or seed, squash and pumpkin seeds, pepper plants and eggplants.

How Much to Sow

The next step in preparing the plan is to decide how much of each kind of vegetable to grow and the amount of seed to buy. This of course depends on the number to be fed in the family, the quantity of some vegetables to be canned and the quantity of others to be stored, provided facilities for canning and storage are available. The following table has been prepared to help you estimate your requirements.

Once the location of the garden has been decided on, the next step is to prepare a good working plan. This is one of the most important steps in preparing for a really good victory garden; it will save much time and also make it possible for you to get the

Number of feet of row^(a)

Vegetable	For 2 people(b)		Quantity of seed for 25 ft. of row
	Y	S	
Beans, snap	35	12	4 oz.
Beets	35	15	1 oz.
Carrots	35	15	1/4 oz.
Cabbage	25	6	1 pkt. (12 plts.)
Cauliflower	25	6	1 pkt. (12 plts.)
Cucumbers	25	12	1 pkt.
Greens:			
Lettuce }			1 pkt. lettuce
Spinach }	180	90	or
Beet tops }			1 oz. each of others
Onions	50	25	1 oz.
Potatoes	125	25	4 lbs.
Other root crops	50	25	1 pkt. each
Sweet corn	125	75	1 pkt.
Tomatoes	25	12	16 plts.

Y—year's supply.

S—spring, fall and summer supply only.

(a) Consult your plan in every case, because the total length of row may be made up of more than one variety or the same variety planted at different times, or as a succession crop.

(b) The amounts shown above are sufficient for 2 people. If your family is larger, increase the length of row for each crop proportionately. For example, a family of 6 will require three times as much of each vegetable as shown above.

We propose to develop two types of plans, one for the city or town victory gardener whose land is limited and who will have to do all his work of necessity by hand, and one for the farmer who has an abundance of land and who will likely use a horse or tractor for cultivation.

The town plan is suitable for any piece of land 60 feet one way to accommodate the 32 rows and 25 the other to accommodate the rows as 25 feet long. More produce may be needed or the shape of the plot of land may not suit such a plan but this need not be an obstacle as the number of rows may be increased, or the length of the rows increased, or rows may be combined, bringing together vegetables which are planted in rows the same distance apart, and at the same time.

In the farm plan the rows are organized to be 4 times as long as in the town plan. As a matter of fact they could be 6 to 8 times as long if the different vegetables which are combined are planted the same distance apart and if they come in the same group with regard to the time of planting.

In our next issue we will deal with preparation of the soil and planting.

PLAN FOR A TOWN GARDEN

Row No.	Distance between rows	Kind and Variety	Distance between plants in the row	Approx. date of planting	Approx. No. of days until ready to use	Possible succession crop
1	12"	Onion sets — Ebenezer	2— 3"	May 1st	60	Fall beans — July 10
2	12"	Onion seed — Yellow Globe Danvers	2"	May 1st	130	—
3	12"	Onion seed — Red Wethersfield	2"	May 1st	130	—
4	15"	Spinach — Bloomsdale Long Standing	4— 6"	May 1st	30	Fall beets — July 1
5	15"	Spinach — Princess Juliana	4— 6"	May 1st	40	Fall beets — July 1
6	15"	Spinach — King of Denmark	4— 6"	May 1st	50	Fall beets — July 1
7	12"	Lettuce 1/2 row Grand Rapids }	3— 6"	May 1st	60	}
8	15"	Lettuce 1/2 row Unrivalled }				
		Lettuce 1/2 row New York (early) }				
		Lettuce 1/2 row New York (late) }				
			10—12"	May 1st	75—85	Fall cabbage seeded May 20th transplanted June 25th
9	12"	Radish 1/3 row Saxa }	1"	May 1st	20—30	}
		Radish 1/3 row Scarlet Globe }				
		Radish 1/3 row White Icicle }				
10	24"	Cabbage — Golden Acre }	20—24"	May 1st	85—100	}
11	24"	Cabbage — Succession }				
12	24"	Cabbage — Penn State }				
13	24"	Cauliflower — Early Snowball	20"	May 1st	95	Fall lettuce
14	12"	Summer turnip — Purple Top Milan	2— 3"	May 1st	45	Fall lettuce
15	12"	Beets — Early Wonder }	2— 3"	May 10th	50	Fall spinach
16	12"	Beets — Detroit Dark Red }				
17	12"	Carrots — Nantes				
18	24"	Peas — Laxton Progress }	1— 2"	May 10th	75	to be seeded July 25
19	24"	Peas — Onward }	2"	May 10th	60	Fall spinach
20	24"	Beans — 1/2 row Bountiful }	3"	May 20th	40—50	Fall carrots to be sown July 1st
		Beans — 1/2 row Tendergreen }				
21	24"	Beans — Stringless Refugee	3"	May 20th	50—60	Fall cauliflower seed same as cabbage
22	30"	Tomatoes — John Baer	staked 18"	May 20th	105	
23	30"	Sweet Corn — Dorinny	Plants 10" Hills 24"	May 20th	60—70	
		with Hills every 5'				
24	30"	Squash-acorn	Hills 10" Hills 24"	May 25th	100	
25	36"	Sweet corn — Early Sweet	Plants 12" Hills 24"	May 20th	70—80	
		Sweet corn — Golden Bantam	Plants 12" Hills 24"	May 20th	90—100	
		with Hills 36"				
26	36"	Squash — Green Hubbard	Hills 12"	May 25th	120	
27	36"	Early Potatoes — Irish Cobbler	12"	May 20th	75	
28	36"	Early Potatoes — Irish Cobbler	12"	May 20th	75	
29	36"	Late Potatoes — Green Mountain	12"	May 20th	110	
30	36"	Late Potatoes — Green Mountain	12"	May 20th	110	
31	24"	Late Potatoes — Green Mountain	12"	May 20th	110	
32	24"	Swede Turnips — Laurentian	10—12"	June 10th	110	
		Swede Turnips — Laurentian	10—12"	June 10th	110	

1st Planting

Distance between rows

30"	Onions—shallots	Onions—sets	Onions—picklers	Onions—Yellow	April 20th to May 1st
30"	Radish—Saxa	Lettuce—Grand Rapids	Lettuce—Unrivalled	Globe Danvers	
	Scarlet Globe	Spinach—Bloomsdale	Spinach—Princess Juliana	Lettuce—New York	
30"	White Icicle	Long Standing	Swiss Chard	Spinach—King of Denmark	May 1st to May 10
30"	Spinach—Bloomsdale	Beets—Detroit Dark Red	Summer turnip	Chinese cabbage	
30"	Beets—Ey. Wonder	Parsley	Cabbage—Succession	Cauliflower, Snowball	
30"	Carrots—Nantes	Cabbage—Enkhuizen Glory	Peas—Onward	Cabbage—Penn State	May 10 to May 20
30"	Cabbage—Golden Acre	Peas—Laxton Progress	Beans—Stringless Refugee	Peas—Onward	
36"	Peas—Laxton Progress	Beans—Tendergreen	Tall peas—Telephone	Potatoes—Irish Cobbler	
36"	Beans—Bountiful	Pole Beans—Kentucky W.	Sweet corn—Ey. Sweet	Tall peas—Alderman	May 20 to May 20
36"	Potatoes—Irish Cobbler	Sweet corn—Dorinny	Sweet corn—Bantam	Sweet corn—Sunshine	
36"	Sweet corn—Dorinny	Sweet corn—Golden	Evergreen	Tomatoes—John Baer	
36"	Sweet corn—Golden Bantam	Cross Bantam	Muskmelon—Oka	Muskmelon—Benders	May 20 on
60"	Cukes—Ey. White Spine	Cukes—Long green	Pumpkin—Connecticut	Surprise	
60"	Squash—Green Hubbard	Squash—Green Hubbard	Field	Pumpkin—Connecticut	

2nd Planting

60"	Beets—Detroit Dark	Beets—Detroit Dark Red	Carrots—Nantes	Carrots—Nantes	Seeded July 1 Swedes sown June 10 and cabbage pltd. June 20
30"	Turnips—Laurentian	Turnip—Laurentian	Cabbage—Penn States	Cabbage—Penn State	
36"	Cabbage—Penn State	Cabbage—Penn State	Cauliflower—Ey. Snowball	Cauliflower—Ey. Snowball	
36"	Celery—Salt Lake	Celery—Golden Self Bl.	Sage	Summer Savory	

3rd Planting

36"	Lettuce—Grand Rapids	Lettuce—Unrivalled	Lettuce—New York	Radish—Saxa	July 15 to July 20
30"	Spinach—Bloomsdale	Spinach—Bloomsdale	Spinach—Princess Juliana	Scarlet Globe	
36"	Long Standing	Long Standing	Beans—Stringless—Refugee	Spinach—Princess Juliana	July 25th
36"	Beans—Bountiful	Beans—Tendergreen		Beans—Stringless	
				Beans Refugee	July 10th

The National Poultry Conference

by N. Nikolaiczuk

The National Poultry Conference was held in Ottawa on January 12 to 15 inclusive. The delegates represented all provinces and all phases of the poultry industry. The common purpose was to plan a current and post-war poultry industry consistently remunerative to producers.

The Dominion-Provincial Conference, held immediately before, set the pace by arriving at harmonious conclusions on several technical and administrative issues. General agreement was reached upon pullorum control measures and uniform standards for flock approval throughout the Dominion. A standing committee, including C. E. Benoit, Chief of Poultry Services in this province, was appointed to study recommendations emanating from the general conference to be held.

In his address of welcome, Dr. Barton, Dominion Deputy Minister of Agriculture, clearly set forth the anticipated post-war situation as envisaged by the Hot Springs Conference for the benefit of the assembled delegates. To quote: "That conference envisaged an acute shortage of food supplies in the occupied countries in the immediate post-war period, a period when transportation facilities will not be able to move the supplies in sufficient quantities from the countries which may have the largest quantities available, to the countries that may be facing starvation and a period when the productive resources of the suffering countries that can be used will have to be utilized to produce food that can be most quickly made available and that will go furthest in maintaining the populations. In that period both the food to be transported and the food to be produced will be on a highly selective basis. The length of that period will depend on the extent of impairment and destruction of food supply and food producing resources within the countries affected." With this general but realistic picture of the situation to be faced, the delegates settled into serious committee discussions. Some highlights of the various committee suggestions are summarized as follows.

Merchandizing Poultry Products

It was felt that negotiation of a long term contract with Great Britain, at prices not lower than present levels, offers the best means of ensuring a stable market condition. The surplus of poultry produce above British contract post-war requirement should be taken from the market by a national board and the home market be approached through advertising to assure the maintenance of a high level of consumption when export markets are unfavourable.

Record of Performance

This committee endorsed the principle of the "Open Entry" system which makes possible entry of all the female progeny of the breeder's best matings as R.O.P. candidates, thereby stressing the quality of the family rather than the individual in yearly egg production, egg size and other economic characteristics. A classification of chick grades

was suggested for commercial hatcheries which placed a premium upon quality.

Hatchery Operations

General opinion favoured the production of popular pure breed chicks, but it was felt that cross-bred chicks should likewise be supplied at the discretion of provincial authorization. Specific suggestions concerning pullorum control, hatchery regulations and hatchery inspection were also made. A memorandum discouraging the establishment of ceiling prices for baby chicks was submitted to the War-time Prices and Trade Board.

Feeds and Feeding

Discussion of reports to this committee revealed an improvement in feed supplies in recent months. Substantial losses of protein and vitamin carriers in the form of milk products and fish meal were still being observed through the lack of essential processing equipment. The labour allotment to processing plants was hardly adequate on the whole. Furthermore, in view of the over-all insufficiency of commercially mixed feeds, it was recommended that specific direction in an educational way for the proper use of cereals and other home produced feed stuffs would more fully exploit their potential feeding economy in poultry production.

Poultry Extension Work

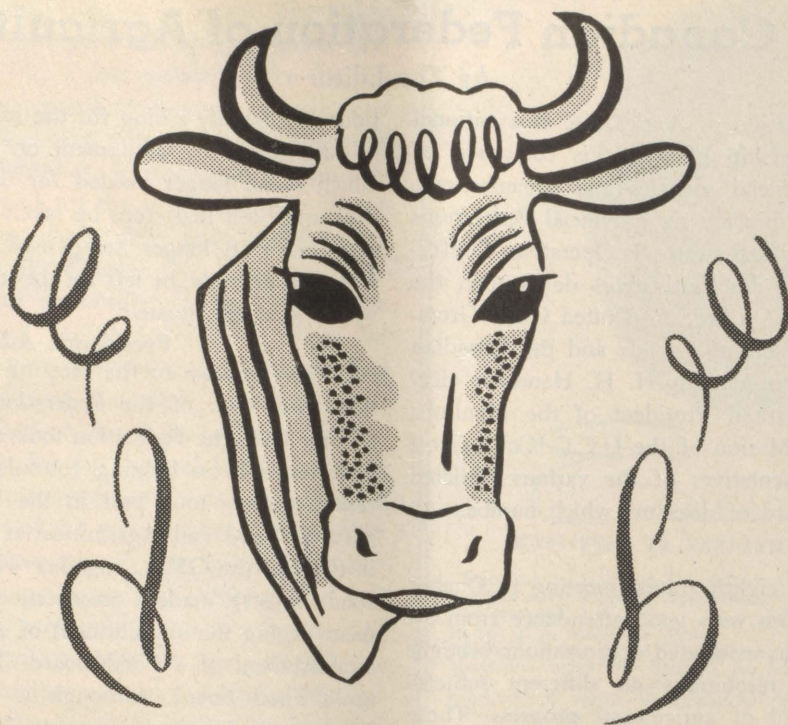
General recommendations were made upon the need for more up-to-date extension work in poultry husbandry through the medium of interesting and readable bulletins and pamphlets, radio programs, film illustrations and field days.

Other committees reported upon flock approval, management, housing and health, turkey production, post-war rehabilitation of Europe, post-war education and college and Experimental Farm discussions.

The National Poultry Industry Committee

Before the conference provincial poultry industry committees, or similar organizations, had been asked to discuss the formation of a national body empowered to speak on behalf of the Canadian poultry industry. Specific delegates, representing the various provincial organizations, were thus in attendance and met in an open meeting upon conclusion of the main program. An organizational committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman Schultz, was appointed and the Ontario and the Quebec Pulp Industry Committees were asked to assist in drawing up a basic operating plan.

Looking back upon the Conference, it was highly successful. In their eager desire to do common good, the delegates have contributed a wealth of suggestions and recommendations which are tempered by the collective opinions of a diverse representation of the industry. It is to be hoped that a conference of this kind has demonstrated its usefulness and that the findings are applied for the betterment of the poultry industry.



**NEW TECHNIQUE IN THE TREATMENT OF
BOVINE MASTITIS**

SULVETIL

Sulvetil is the trade-mark for a homogenized suspension of sulfanilamide in light mineral oil designed for injection into the infected quarter through the teat canal in the treatment of streptococcic or staphylococcic mastitis. The new Abbott specialty is supplied in bottles containing 50 cc. of the suspension, a quantity generally sufficient for one injection into an infected quarter. In streptococcic mastitis, Kakavas* and his collaborators determined the infected quarters by making cultures of the milk on tryptose-blood agar. Each infected quarter was emptied and 40 cc. of the sulfanilamide in oil emulsion was injected into the quarter by means of a hypodermic syringe and a teat-tube. Breaking down the results, of the total 265 quarters treated, 251 (94.7%) were cured and 14 (5.3%) were not cured following one course of treatment consisting of daily injections of the suspension over a four-day period. Detailed literature on Sulvetil will be supplied on request.

Sulvetil is available through your local Druggist.

* Kakavas, J. C., Palmer, C. C., Hay, J. R., and Biddle, E. S. (1942): Homogenized Sulfanilamide-in-Oil Intramammary Injections in Bovine Mastitis, *Am. J. Vet. Research*, 3:274, July.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES LIMITED, MONTREAL

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture

by The Editor

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture is a national organization the membership of which is composed of various individual provincial societies and organizations. Included in the membership are six provincial Federations of Agriculture, the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Conference, l'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs de Quebec, the Co-Operative Fedérée de Québec, the United Grain Growers Ltd., the Dairy Farmers of Canada and the Canadian Horticultural Council. President is H. H. Hannam: vice-presidents are W. J. Parker, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool and J. A. Marion of the U.C.C. Colin Groff is the Secretary. Representatives of the various affiliated bodies make up the board of directors which numbers 25 in all.

The C.F.A. held its eighth annual meeting in Quebec City January 27th to 29th with good attendance from all over Canada. The various associated organizations brought to the meeting many resolutions on different subjects covering the whole field of agricultural progress. These were discussed and in most cases adopted; they form the basis for a brief which was presented to the Federal Government early this month urging action in many different phases of agricultural activity. The recommendations of the Dairy Farmers of Canada will be found in the article on page 21; resolutions dealing with co-operatives are on page 14. There were many others which space does not permit us to record in full, but among them might be noted one asking, as has already been done several times in the past, the establishment of a Board of Livestock Commissioners to administer the Livestock Act and to amend and consolidate it with other existing legislation; another asking that 75% of the proceeds from livestock dispersal sales be exempt from income tax as return of capital and that 25% be recognized as current income. It was also suggested that the Canadian Wheat Board should be authorized to handle oats and barley on the same basis as wheat, paying an initial price and issuing participating certificates provided the initial price should not be lower than the present ceiling price. There was universal agreement that the work of the Farm Radio Forums should be continued and expanded with the National office placed on a permanent basis. The Agricultural Supplies Board was asked to investigate the distribution of protein feeds and a committee of the C.F.A. was asked to investigate the coarse grain situation. Notwithstanding a recent improvement in the supply situation in Eastern Canada, it was pointed out that shortages were likely to continue, as the grain coming forward now is merely what had been ordered as far back as August last.

A resolution protesting the ruling that farm trucks cannot carry passengers was adopted and it was thought advisable to make representations to the Department of Muni-

tions and Supply asking for the release for agricultural use of machinery and equipment on hand or to be released which is no longer needed for the armed forces. It was also suggested that steps be taken at once to see that hospital units no longer being used by the services should, wherever possible, be left for the use of the communities in which they are situated.

President's Address

In his address to the meeting President Hannam outlined the work of the Federation during the past year. During 1943 the Federation took an even more active part than formerly in helping formulate national policies. Its representatives took part in the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs, Va. Early in the year the C.F.A., together with other branches of the food industry, made a presentation to the Federal Government urging the appointment of a Food Minister and the establishment of a Food Board. The Government did set up a Food Board. Although it did not set up a Food Ministry, it did transfer responsibility for farm food supply to the Minister of Agriculture. It also set up a National Agricultural Advisory Committee to the Food Board with one member appointed by each provincial government and three from the C.F.A., whose president was elected chairman of the committee.

"For some time," said Mr. Hannam, "the C.F.A. has been recommending a floor under farm prices. The purpose of such a floor would be to support and stabilize farm prices in order to maintain a proper balance between farm incomes and those of other groups and secondly, to assure to farm people a satisfactory level of purchasing power. The value and success of such floors will depend upon how and at what level they are set. This is a matter which will require the careful and constant watchfulness of every branch of our industry, now that the Prime Minister has stated that the Government intends to ask Parliament during the present session to place a floor under the prices of the main farm commodities."

Subsidies

"A preliminary estimate places the total expenditures on subsidy payments to agricultural producers in 1943 at 102 million dollars. Some people claim that the farmer is about the only one who gets this so-called easy money, and because payment is made to the producer in many cases he enjoys a preferred position. These misconceptions should be cleared up and the farmers' position in regard to subsidy benefits and his general attitude to the subsidy principle better understood."

Mr. Hannam explained that subsidies are largely unavoidable when an attempt is made to hold a rigid ceiling which is not rigid for all groups. Subsidy payments to producers are not handouts; they are really part of the legitimate sale price of the farmers' product which part is paid

by the Government out of taxation revenues. The public should understand that through a subsidy programme consumers are paying less than a fair exchange price for this subsidized food. In other words, consumers pay only part of their actual food bill — the state pays the balance out of the treasury. Most subsidies, whether paid to the producer or not, are designed for the ultimate benefit of the consumer. One, that on whole milk, does direct to the consumer through milk distributors.

"Our farmers are not responsible for the introduction of a subsidy programme," said Mr. Hannam. "They did not ask for it, but they have accepted it as an integral part of an emergency programme. Canadian farmers believe that the price of farm products should be such as to reward the producer adequately for his labour. Members of no other group in Canada have been more generous or more steadfast in their support of the general price ceiling policy than farmers. They believe that if farm prices are maintained on a fair exchange basis with other prices and wages, no supplementary payment by way of subsidies will be necessary. They ask only equality for agriculture."

Mr. Hannam outlined the work of the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs held in May last year and at which the C.F.A. was represented. This conference set up an ideal and drew up a broad programme directed toward the ultimate and worthy objective of an adequate supply of the right kind of food for all the human family — "The world can, should and must be adequately fed; everyone, everywhere." It was clearly realized that this objective cannot be attained unless all work together to achieve it, and to insure that the conference would not close merely with the setting up of a few fine ideals, an Interim Commission was set up, a permanent international body to deal with the various problems of food and agriculture from a world-wide point of view.

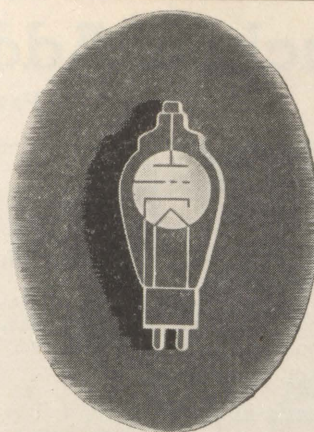
The president also stated that plans are underway for a preliminary conference of representatives of national farm organizations for the Empire and the United States, to be held in Canada possibly in June of this year.

"Organized agriculture," said Mr. Hannam in closing, "has a better opportunity than ever before to move forward and play a strong role in international as well as national affairs. So the task before us is not any longer that of striving for recognition and status, as it is that of rising to the occasion and measuring up to what is possible for us and what is expected of us in a position of leadership and power. This is our big chance. As Henry Wallace, Vice-president of the United States said, 'Time will not wait. We cannot escape. The breath of the future is on us as it has never been before.'"

Other speakers heard

The Quebec Department of Agriculture was host at a banquet on the evening of January 27th at which the guest speaker was Mr. Paul Appleby, Under-Secretary for Agri-

(Continued on page 34)



Electronics

CONTINUES TO PERFORM NEW WONDERS

"Electronics", long familiar to the electrical engineer, has made possible many important applications of electricity during the past half century.

Radio is an electronic device . . . X-ray . . . Talkies . . . "Radar". A few of the Westinghouse developments in the field of electronics include the Ignitron, the Sterilamp and the Precipitron. These and many other new achievements will be among the contributions which Westinghouse engineers will make to the "Electronic Age".

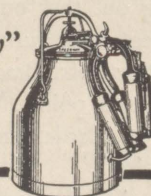
Westinghouse

The Name that means Everything in Electricity

Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited

Hamilton, Canada

DE LAVAL "Speedway" MILKERS



MORE MILK

The De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking removes the milk from the cow during the 3-4 minute period when the process of milk ejection is at its peak.

TIME SAVING

In many cases total milking time is reduced by one-half or more . . . over older methods of handling the milker. Frequently the number of operators is likewise reduced.

HEALTHIER UDDERS

Fast milking conforms with the natural process of milk ejection and results in healthier udders. The better sanitary control likewise assists in this respect.

THIS IS THE EASILY FOLLOWED DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

1. Be regular — start the milking at the same time each milking.
2. Have everything in readiness — avoid unnecessary noise or confusion.
3. Preparation of cow — Thoroughly wipe udder of each cow, just before she is milked, with a clean cloth which has been immersed in warm water (120° F.) containing 250 parts per million of available chlorine.
4. Use of the Strip Cup — Next, using a full hand squeeze, draw a few streams of milk from each quarter. Inspect for abnormal milk.
(Steps 3 and 4 induce rapid "let-down" of the milk.)
5. Apply teat-cups immediately after using Strip Cup.
6. Teat-cups should be removed from cow at end of 3-4 minutes. Hand stripping should be done for purpose of inspection; draw only a few streams from each quarter — don't prolong it. Machine stripping can be done just before removing teat-cups by massaging each quarter briefly.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, LIMITED

PETERBOROUGH

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

Bracken Addresses Milk Producers

Pays Tribute to Dairy Industry

Headlining the annual meeting of the Montreal Milk Producers, John Bracken, leader of the National Progressive - Conservative party and long-time premier of Manitoba, spoke at the luncheon attended by 500 delegates and guests in the Mount Royal Hotel on January 22nd.

Concluding a brief survey of conditions in Canadian agriculture, Mr. Bracken offered three suggestions to improve the future of the industry;

"First, we must sell more abroad, if we can; second, we must sell more at home; third, we must abandon sub-marginal lands. To sell more abroad, we must buy more abroad. To sell more at home we must increase the purchasing power and raise the nutritional standards of our people.

Give every man a job at fair pay. Farmers should not have to work long hours at less pay than other workers. Equality of agriculture must be achieved."

Pointing out that one-third of the men who applied for enlistment were turned down because of lack of adequate nutrition, Mr. Bracken said, "The problem must be attacked at two points. We must increase knowledge of nutritional standards, and increase ability to buy good food."

He urged dairymen to advertise their products as health foods. "If all the people in Canada could have an ample diet of protective foods it would utilize the normal surplus of those products." He advocated a stamp plan for low income groups.

Agriculture Out of Balance

The over-development of agriculture in relation to the nation's needs had made us dependent on the outside market", he went on, "While this is more immediately a western problem it will affect eastern agriculture, too. A large adjustment in our farm economy means difficult days for farmers everywhere. The wheat acreage in the west is larger than the whole feed acreage. If western farmers have to forsake wheat, they must invade your markets to make a living."

"Dairying is the most efficient, valuable and dependable branch of the agricultural industry, because in producing commodities essential for the welfare of man, it makes better use of the products of the field and doesn't exhaust the soil".

QUOTES

from Mr. Bracken's Speech.

Champlain brought cattle to Quebec 336 years ago.

One man on a combine can now harvest 40 acres of wheat a day—1200 bushels—enough to feed 200 people for a year.

The war in this year is costing Canadians 5,000 million dollars; more than we spent in ten years of relief; ten times as much as we spent in any peace-time year.

CONSERVE OUR SOIL

It would take from one to four thousand dollars an acre to put back the fertility in nitrogen, potash and such substances, in the upper six inches of soil, if we destroyed it.

In 1942 Canada produced one-seventh of all the wheat in all the world.

In closing the speaker was optimistic. "This is the most thrilling period in all human history. This generation knows how to live in a world of abundance better than any other generation that has ever lived."

David Black of Lachute, president of the Montreal Milk Producers presided at the meeting and introduced the Progressive-Conservative leader. J. P. Beauchemin of Vercheres, vice-president, translated the speech and moved the vote of thanks.

Ontario Visitors

A feature of the gathering was the presence of a number of Ontario farm officials who were en route to the C.F.A. meetings in Quebec. Among these were: N. A. Fletcher, president of the Hamilton Milk Producers, F. McIntyre of Brantford, Vice-president of the Ontario Whole Milk Producers and E. H. Clarke of Toronto, secretary and manager of the Ontario Milk Foundation.

The morning session was taken up chiefly by a discussion of the trucking problem. The afternoon session was addressed by Dr. A. J. G. Hood, superintendent of the Inspection Services, and Dr. J. D. Sweet of Chateaugay, N.Y., who spoke on Calfhood Vaccination and Bang's disease.

What are we fighting for?

This is what we are fighting for, and this is my faith. With man's growing conquest of nature we have passed from an age of scarcity into an age of plenty. The time is at hand when the common man, if he learns to live at peace with his neighbor, need no longer pass through this world in poverty or in ignorance, but can be well-nourished, decently educated, and enabled to raise himself in the scale of human living.

Here is the task that will lie to our hands—and I mean our. For this world can only be built if the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations march forward as one.

We must work together. Here lies the future of civilization.

— Oliver Lyttleton,
British Minister of Production.

Drip Sugar

by Gordon W. Geddes

Maybe this is not as accurate a name for maple sugar as it is for drip coffee. The production process certainly starts with a drip when the sap first drops in the buckets. However, there are many more stages before it reaches the various types of edible maple products.

Even the sap itself is a delicious drink for many people, especially the younger ones. After it has boiled for a time, it becomes sweeter and more delicious. However, the first recognized maple product comes when it is evaporated to the proper consistency for maple syrup. Further boiling produces in succession 'laying' sugar (when it will lay on snow), "la tire" or maple wax, and maple sugar. Slightly different treatment will result in maple cream before it reaches the hard sugar stage.

This cream sugar is a very interesting product which stays soft enough to be spooned out and has a splendid flavour. It is a specialty with Freeman Sutton of Barnston who can remember his father making it forty years ago. But it did not begin to attain its present popularity until Freeman got married twenty-three years ago.

Then he and his wife began to really look for markets. Local retail markets are well-supplied and catering to them means rushing off to market over bad roads just when the 'bush' needs attention. Twenty-four hundred maples need a lot of it too, especially with the usual farm livestock to care for at the same time.

They followed all sorts of leads, writing letters everywhere there might be a market. They tried to follow two rules; *the customer is always right* and *one price for all*. With a quality product the market grew steadily until it was no longer necessary to look for more customers, in fact they have to be refused, but one hundred people were supplied last year.

Syrup and dark sugar are sold but the specialty is the soft sugar. Every customer is recommended and all goods are shipped without advance payment. There have been no losses on that score to date. Shipments go all over Ontario and the Western Provinces. One woman buys a hundred pounds in pound lots to give to her visitors. Many customers are E. T. born and sometimes drop in for a call when passing through.

Another of the big makers in Stanstead County is C. W. Moulton of Hatley. He has about the biggest bush around with thirty-two hundred trees. Perhaps this way of numbering may sound strange but it is customary to number the trees in hundreds when describing them.

He started in twenty-four years ago to look for a local retail market by going to the public market in Sherbrooke. He has always made a high quality product too and gave a little to a man around the market to send customers his way. Once acquainted with him, that was all that was required. Now he no longer goes to the market as he has all the customers he needs.



Sugaring is big business in the Eastern Townships

He is well situated as he is on a plowed road and can get to Sherbrooke any time in thirty-five minutes. He prefers to sell syrup but has sold large quantities of 'la tire' and always sells standard sugar.

He has a sugar room at the house where all syrup is taken from the sugar-camp every night. Here he has electric lights and can work at night if he needs to make sugar or 'la tire' or to can syrup.

Lately he has added another line, buying syrup in drums for the Quebec Maple Products, a commercial handler.

A few miles away on the edge of Compton County, W. E. Birch has a sugar bush with a reputation for quality. He started thirty-six years ago and has about eight hundred trees. However, they are large and thrifty and yield from 2400 to 3200 lbs. of sugar a year, though it is not all turned into sugar.

About a hundred to a hundred and fifty gallons of syrup are sold each year to consumers. It is all in labelled gallon cans. The remainder is sold in pound cakes which are all wrapped and a small quantity of sugar in tubs. Lately there are many orders for sugar to ship overseas.

W. B. Holmes of Ayers Cliff has about sixteen hundred trees and also sells direct to the consumer. The practice was started many years ago and then dropped for a time. About eight years ago it was revived and now handles all the product.

Much of it is shipped to other provinces. Other members of the family who have left the farm have been instrumental in securing customers. Since the war Mrs. Holmes did a bit of experimenting with granulated maple sugar, a product which was very popular with the old-timers in the days when white sugar was the luxury and

(Continued on page 26)



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

C.F.A. Moves to Protect Co-ops.

Steps were taken to safeguard the future development of co-operation in Canada, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture at Quebec City.

Co-operators from both Eastern and Western Canada claimed that a concerted attack was being made on the co-operative movement by bringing pressure to bear on the government to institute taxation legislation that would cripple the co-ops. It was also reported that the present legislation is so obscure and ill-defined that different officials interpret the law differently. Many lawsuits are pending.

It was a question of whether the co-ops should be taxed as any other business on excess profits, or whether they should enjoy the exemptions accorded to fraternal organizations. There was not much opposition to taxes on business done with non-members, but it was felt that a tax on business done with members in full standing was a threat to the common men and women who are members of

the co-operative organizations.

The delegates took the view that these patronage dividends were savings which were taxable anyway as income. They felt there was a real difference between patronage dividends on a business transaction in which they participate and in which they share ownership, on the one hand and dividends from ownership of stock in a joint stock company.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture therefore petitioned the Federal Government to take:

"The necessary steps to remove all obstacles of a legal, institutional or fiscal character, to the full and complete function of co-operative organizations and thus make possible the greatest development of the co-operative movement in Canada".

It was further urged that the Government institute a Federal Co-operative Act "with the object of facilitating the national development of the co-operative movement."

Taxation of Co-operatives

It is perfectly proper that co-operative enterprises should be exempt from income taxation, inasmuch as they are not organized to yield profits, but to render services to the membership at cost. Theoretically a co-operative should end its business year with outgo and income evenly balanced, after making provision for necessary reserves.

The term "patronage dividend" is unfortunate. It carries an erroneous implication. It is simply a refund to patrons of excessive charges for services.

It would be better referred to as an "over-payment". As owners of the store the goods on the shelves belong to them and when they buy they are actually making a "replacement deposit". This deposit, equal to the retail price of the article permits the store a margin of safety.

As costs cannot be exactly estimated without a knowledge of the total volume of business to be handled, prudent management must fix service charges at a safe minimum at the beginning of its business year, adjusting the charges at the end of the year on the basis of actual results. The whole taxation controversy obviously hinges in a mere bookkeeping problem.

Gatineau Co-op Does Good Business

The Messines Co-operative in the Gatineau deserves honorable mention for its good work in marketing a big 1943 crop of potatoes. During October and November the society sold 25,000 sacks (about 25 wagon loads) most of them to an Ontario Company.

73 members in the Messines district harvested 65,000 bushels last fall which is about 36,000 bushels more than in 1942.

Besides grading and selling potatoes the Messines Co-op buys and sells farm equipment and supplies such as feed mills, chemical fertilizer, etc. In the last six months of 1943 the volume of business exceeded \$50,000. — a good figure for an association not yet two years old.

Aim of Co-operation

Co-operators are interested in an exchange of goods or services on an equitable basis rather than the securing of an economic advantage. They believe in fair returns for the producers of goods, for those who handle the goods, and for those who ultimately consume them. No one group is to secure an economic advantage at the expense of the others. For this reason organized co-operation must embrace the primary producer, labor, and the consumer.

MARKET COMMENTS

Good steers sold at higher prices in January 1944 than during the same month last year. Other cattle were slightly lower in price compared with last year. Lamb prices were substantially lower. Veal maintained its position fairly well in price and bacon hogs advanced slightly.

No marked change occurred in prices of dairy products comparing January 1944 with the same month of the previous year. On the other hand both eggs and chickens recorded gains.

Both apples and potatoes are higher than at the same period last year.

With this month new regulations come into effect regarding hog grading. Bonuses by the Federal Government of \$3.00 per head of hogs grading A and \$2.00 per head for those grading B.1 commenced in January 1944.

An important regulation in regard to feed was also made during January 1944. The custom of requiring the purchase of a certain proportion of flour with all feed purchases must be discontinued. This practice, which has been the custom for some time, created a great deal of dissatisfaction due partly to the increased demand for live stock feed this season which was on account of the very poor grain crop of the past year. The regulation requiring that this practice must now be discontinued will be welcome.

Trend of Prices

	Jan. 1943 \$	Dec. 1943 \$	Jan. 1944 \$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	11.10	11.82	12.18
Cows, good, per cwt.....	9.17	8.42	8.62
Cows, common, per cwt.....	7.28	6.50	6.73
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	6.30	5.33	5.33
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	15.85	15.25	15.25
Veal, common, per cwt.	14.15	13.58	14.18
Lambs, good, per cwt.	13.50	12.12	11.42
Lambs, common, per cwt. ..	11.80	10.12	9.92
Bacon hogs, B.1, dressed, per cwt.	17.00	17.15	17.15
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.35	0.35	0.35
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.21	0.21
Eggs, Grade A large, per doz.	0.35	0.48	0.37
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.29	0.28	0.27
Chickens, dressed, milk fed, A per lb.	0.34	0.35	0.35
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh, extra fancy, per box.....	2.50-3.00	3.31
B.C. McIntosh, extra fancy, per box	3.30-3.50	3.70
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.55-1.60	1.65	1.70-1.75
FEEDS:			
Bran, per ton.....	29.00	29.00	29.00

This history of this war is that there is no such thing as too much.

—Claude R. Wickard.

Foresight

is indispensable for security.

Never in history has it been so

necessary to take care of tomorrow

with the resources of today. And that

is exactly what you do when you

become a policyholder of the

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

ELECTRIC PIG BROODER . . . (Cont'd from page 3)

It will be noticed that the corners of this brooder are partitioned off by means of lumber fastened across the acute angles, thus reducing the space to be heated without greatly reducing the capacity of the shelter for young pigs.

In placing this brooder in the pen all bedding should be removed from the corner where it is to be located. This makes it easier for the little pigs to return to the brooder and avoids bunching. During cold weather the heating element is usually connected at all times. Any regulation of temperature required may be obtained by propping the lid open to provide a crack for ventilation. Most users of this brooder recommend placing the little pigs in the brooder 2 or 3 times the first day, after which little additional attention is required. The chief benefit of the electric brooder is the saving in attention and worry by eliminating the danger of little pigs being injured by the sow.

The average brooding period for pigs is about 10 days per litter. This usually permits the use of the brooder on 3 or 4 litters during the winter farrowing season. When a 100 watt strip heater is used the energy consumption will not be more than 2½ kilowatt hours per day. Where 3c a kilowatt hour is paid for current the cost for an average litter of pigs is about 10c for the brooding period. In very severe climates it may be advisable to use double the above amount of current for best results.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

Varieties of Farm Crops Recommended By the Quebec Seed Board for 1944

The Quebec Seed Board is a small body of men interested in agriculture, whose function it is to study the needs of the Province and to advise as to how the most satisfactory supplies of seed of the best varieties may be made available.

In most classes of farm crops there are many varieties which differ widely in yield, quality and adaptability. Only a very few are best suited to any part of the country. A committee of the Seed Board recommends each year the best varieties, and its recommendations for 1944 are given below.

From the standpoint of efficiency in multiplying, distributing and marketing of seed, it is desirable to restrict the number of varieties as much as possible. However, different conditions prevail in different parts of Quebec and the different purposes for which the several crops are used make it impossible to confine recommendations to only one variety.

In most cases the varieties which appear on the list have been thoroughly tested against many other available varieties and as the result of such comparisons have been chosen as being the most recommendable.

GRAIN CROPS

OATS:

Early Maturing:

Cartier:—Very good quality, good yield.

Mabel:—Very good quality, good yield, resistant to leaf rust.

Medium Maturing:—(4 to 7 days later than early group).

Erban:—Good quality, good yield, resistant to leaf rust.

Vanguard:—Good yield, resistant to stem rust.

Medium to late Maturing:—(8 to 12 days later than early group).

Banner:—Good yield, generally adapted.

Lasalle:—Very good quality, good yield. Partially resistant to stem rust. As it produces well under hot dry conditions, it is especially adapted in the general district of Montreal.

BARLEY:

Rough-Awned Varieties:

O.A.C. 21:—Six-rowed, early, good yield, generally adapted and especially recommended for malting.

Pontiac:—Six-rowed, about two days later than O.A.C. 21, good yield, good straw and generally adapted.

Smooth-Awned Varieties:

Byng:—Six-rowed, early, excellent yield. (Not recommended on very rich soil where the crop is apt to lodge).

Velvet:—Six-rowed, early and good yield.

WHEAT:

Coronation II:—Bearded, white-chaff, late maturing, good for breadmaking, resistant to stem rust.

Garnet:—Beardless, very early maturing, and good for breadmaking.

BUCKWHEAT:

Japanese:—Smooth hull, large seed with vigorous growth.

Rough-Hull:—Very small seed, rough hull, suitable for feeding purposes only.

Silverhull:—Smooth hull, small seed.

FIELD PEAS:

Arthur:—Medium maturity, medium size, short straw, suitable for grain and for soup.

Chancellor:—Early, small size, medium length of straw, suitable for grain, for O.P.V. mixtures, and for soup.

FIELD BEANS:

Improved Yellow Eye:—Early, very large seed, with yellow eye. Suitable for table use where there is no objection to the yellow eye.

Navy:—Early, white, large seed, suitable for table use.

Robust:—Later, small seed, good yield, suitable for table use.

FIBRE FLAX:

Liral Dominion:—A new variety developed in Northern Ireland which has given particularly fine results in Canada. The variety is tall and of a particularly vigorous habit.

Stormont Cirrus:—Rather late, very long and strong straw, very good yield of fibre and a fair yield of seed. The quality and strength of straw place this variety among the best.

Stormont Gossamer:—Late, long straw, rather weak. Good yield of fibre and very good yield of seed. The fibre is of good quality and this variety ranks with Cirrus as one of the best.

GRAIN MIXTURES

Under some conditions it may be desirable to grow mixtures of grain. When this is done it is important that the varieties used should ripen at the same time. They should be chosen from those that are recommended for the different districts.

EARLY MIXTURES:

<i>Cartier</i> or <i>Mabel</i>	Rate per acre 50 lbs.
Any variety of barley on the recommended list	50 lbs.

MEDIUM MATURING MIXTURES:

<i>Erban</i> or <i>Vanguard</i>	Rate per acre 50 lbs.
Any varieties of barley on the recommended list	50 lbs.

MEDIUM TO LATE MATURING MIXTURES:

The later varieties of oats *Banner* and *Lasalle* may be mixed with any of the recommended barley varieties at the same rates as above, but as all of these ripen ahead of the oats there is a likelihood of considerable loss.

As the Seeds Act does not provide for seed grain mixtures, those recommended cannot be purchased. It is therefore necessary each year, to make up the mixture at home by using the proper varieties, proportions and rates.

CORN CROPS

ENSILAGE VARIETIES:

OPEN-POLLINATED:

Longfellow:—An eight-row, yellow flint, early maturing.

Salzers (North Dakota):—An eight-row, white flint, early maturing.

Golden Glow:—A fourteen to sixteen-row yellow dent, medium maturing.

White Cap Yellow Dent:—A fourteen to sixteen-row, white capped yellow dent, medium maturing.

Silver King (Wis. No. 7):—A fourteen to sixteen-row white dent, medium to late-maturing.

HYBRIDS:—

Varietal Hybrid:

Algonquin:—This is a varietal hybrid. The seed sold is a light yellow colour but the crop grown produces ears with a mixture of yellow and white kernels. The variety is very early maturing.

Double-Cross Hybrids:

Wis. No. 531:—This is a double-cross hybrid. It is a yellow dent variety giving ears with fourteen to sixteen rows. It is early maturing.

Wis. No. 606:—This is a double-cross hybrid. It is a yellow dent variety giving ears with fourteen to sixteen rows. It is medium maturing.

Wis. No. 645:—This is a double-cross hybrid. It is a yellow variety giving ears with fourteen to sixteen rows. It is medium maturing.

GRAIN VARIETIES:

Quebec No. 28:—A twelve-row yellow flint, for grain only, early maturing.

ROOT CROPS

In the following list of root crop varieties, all of the swede and mangel sorts are registrable. The Board recommends the use of registered seed. Experience has shown clearly that ordinary commercial seed cannot be depended on for quality, uniformity or trueness to type. In contrast, the registered material is being constantly selected and is being grown and packaged under strict supervision. It therefore represents the highest grade of root seed available and, while it will cost more, the results will justify the extra expenditure.

SWEDES:

Acadia:—A globe-type with purple skin colour. Bred and introduced by the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Ditmar's Bronze-Top:—A flat-globe to globe-type with green to bronze skin colour. Selected by Mr. R. V. Ditmars of Deep Brook, N.S.

Laurentian:—Globe to slightly longer than globe-type with clear purple skin colour. Bred and introduced by the Agronomy Department, Macdonald College, Que.

Wilhelmsburger:—Globe-type, with green skin colour. Introduced from Europe. Recommended as possessing resistance to club-root.

MANGELS:

Frontenac:—Intermediate, of orange-yellow colour. High in yield and medium in dry matter. Bred and introduced by the Agronomy Department, Macdonald College, Que.

Giant White Sugar:—Half-long, white, rather low in dry matter. Bred and introduced by Ralph Moore, Norwich, Ont.

Prince:—Half-long, white, low in dry matter, high gross yield. Selected by R. Moase, Annan, P.E.I.

Tip-Top:—A short intermediate, of orange-yellow colour high in dry matter. Bred and introduced by the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

CARROTS:

Giant White Belgian:—Very long type, slim, grows one-third out of ground.

White intermediate:—Intermediate, grows entirely under-ground.

POTATOES:

Irish Cobbler:—White, good quality, especially suitable for an early crop.

Carmen No. 3:—White, good quality, suitable for main crop, on light soils.

Green Mountain: White, good quality, suitable for main crop, on light soils.

HAY AND PASTURE CROPS

RED CLOVER:

Dollard:—An early variety which is hardy, high yielding and disease resistant and which will produce two cuts per season. It has been selected from material grown at Macdonald College since 1911 and is well adapted to local conditions.

Ottawa:—An early variety which is hardy, a good yielder, hairy-stemmed, dark seeded and resistant and produces two cuts per season. It was developed by mass selection methods at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

ALFALFA:

1st Choice:—Registered Grimm.

2nd Choice:—Certified Grimm or Certified Ontario Variegated.

MIXTURES FOR HAY

Mixture "A"

For well drained, non-acid soils

	Rate per 100 lbs.
Timothy	50
Red Clover	20
Alsike Clover	5
Alfalfa	25
	100 lbs.

Rate of Seeding:—13 lbs. per arpent
16 lbs. per acre

Mixture "B" (*)

For soils, not well-drained

	Rate per 100 lbs.
Timothy	55
Red Clover	30
Alsike Clover	15
	100 lbs.

Rate of Seeding:—13 lbs. per arpent
16 lbs. per acre

(*) *Add two pounds of Alfalfa per arpent where conditions appear satisfactory for a trial with this crop.*

MIXTURE FOR HAY AND PASTURE

Before using any of the three following mixtures for pasture purposes, study carefully the recommendations of the Quebec Provincial Pasture Committee. These are available from any of the provincial agricultural offices.

Mixture "C" (*)

For soils inclined to be acid.

	Rate per 100 lbs.
Timothy	47
Red Clover	20
Alsike Clover	13
Kentuck Blue	13
Red Top	7
	100 lbs.

Rate of Seeding:—12 lbs. per arpent
15 lbs. per acre

Mixture "D"

For well-drained, non-acid soils.

	Rate per 100 lbs.
Timothy	48
Red Clover	15
Alsike Clover	8
Alfalfa	16
Kentucky Blue	13
	100 lbs.

Rate of Seeding:—13 lbs. per arpent
16 lbs. per acre

(*) *Add one pound of Wild White Clover per acre where it does not volunteer readily from the soil.*

LONG TERM PASTURE MIXTURE (*)

	Rate per 100 lbs.
Timothy	35
Red Clover	20
Alsike Clover	10
Kentucky Blue	15
Red Top	15
Wild White Clover	5
	100 lbs.

Rate of Seeding:—16 lbs. per arpent
20 lbs. per acre

(*) *It is recommended that this mixture must be seeded with three bushels of oats per acre and that it be grazed the same year, as soon and as often as the oats reach a height of six inches. It should not be grazed too short during the first year, especially in September.*

"How's your uncle doing with his farm?"

"Not so good. There ain't so much money in milk and eggs so he sits up all night trying to think of something else for the hens and cows to do."

"What became of the hired man you got from the city?"

"He crawled under a mule to see why it wouldn't go."

New Arrangements Simplify Home Slaughtering

It often happens that Government regulations create more work for the people who are being regulated, but the new plans just adopted concerning slaughtering on the farm greatly lessen the farmers' responsibilities. Formerly, before a farmer could slaughter an animal he had to get a permit: unless, during 1941, he had slaughtered a certain number of animals, he had difficulty in getting a permit: he had to collect ration coupons for the meat he sold and had to send them to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. All these regulations were most unpopular: they caused a lot of extra work and bookkeeping and did not fulfil the purpose for which they were intended for they were so bothersome that many small farmers simply ignored them, slaughtered their animals and disposed of the meat illegally.

Under the new plan adopted for the Province of Quebec, one general permit will be issued for a whole district. This general permit will be issued to some responsible organization in the district — the local co-op., butter and cheese factory, agricultural society, intensive production committee, credit union, U.C.C. club, etc. — and will cover the operations of all farmers in the district, whether or not they are affiliated with the organization which holds the permit.

Normally only one permit will be issued in any one district and in cases where several different organizations exist in the locality, members of the different societies will decide among themselves to which one the permit will be issued and when the choice has been made a permit will be applied for. In making application for a joint permit the secretary of the society must list the names of all farmers who will be covered by it. Farmers who slaughter under this common permit may sell their meat according to W.P.T.B. regulations as regards maximum prices, standard cuts and will collect ration coupons from the purchasers, turning these over to the society who holds the permit which will, in turn, send them on to the W.P.T.B.

On and after January 15th, it is necessary for every permit holder to stamp every carcass with the letters WPTB and the permit number, using equipment supplied by the government.

The new plan, which requires the absolute minimum of bookwork on the part of the individual farmer, has the enthusiastic approval of all the provincial agronomes. They claim it will be easy of application, will relieve the farmer of much detail which in the past has been indifferently done, and will give a much better control over home slaughtering.

Department Buys Seed Oats

The Quebec Department of Agriculture, alarmed at the shortage of seed oats for the 1944 planting is taking steps to remedy the situation. Local supplies will not nearly meet the demand for seed: the Quebec crop in 1943 was more than 12 million bushels smaller than in 1942 and if there is to be sufficient seed for the 1944 planting season several hundred thousand bushels must be bought elsewhere.

In ordinary seasons the seed companies and the various agricultural organizations can supply all the farmers' seed requirements. But this year the large quantity of seed oats which must be bought involves risks which ordinary business concerns are not likely to be willing to assume. Therefore the government has undertaken to finance the purchase of seed oats in sufficient quantity to assure enough for this spring's requirements. Some of this seed will be bought from farmers who have good oats suitable for seed over and above their own requirements: much of it will come from other sources, in this province and others.

The Co-Operative Fedérée has been appointed to act as the Government's agent in this enterprise and will arrange to buy, store and distribute the seed bought under this emergency programme. It must be emphasized that there is no intention of interfering with the usual business of established seed merchants: the only difference this year

is that they will secure their supplies from the Co-Operative Fedérée and re-sell it to their regular customers. Naturally there is no compulsion about this: the distributors may buy their supplies elsewhere if they wish, but it is unlikely that they will be able to do so at prices which will compare with those which will be charged by the Co-Operative Fedérée.

The role of the Co-Operative Fedérée will be that of an agent: it will find the necessary supplies of seed and fill the orders it receives from grain merchants and agricultural organizations. Regular customers of the Co-Operative Fedérée may buy direct: those who are not in the habit of buying from the Co-op may place their orders in the usual way with their local merchants. In other words, in any given parish, where seed oats are sold both by a co-operative and by an independent dealer, the farmer can order his seed from either one and the price will be the same in either case — 80c per bushel in carload lots, delivered at the nearest railway station.

In order that this ambitious programme can be carried out and a supply of seed oats for 1944 assured, it is important that orders for seed be placed NOW. Grain dealers and co-operatives must inform the Co-Operative Fedérée as early as possible how much grain will be needed and they can only do so if individual farmers place their orders with them at once.

Bonus for Sugar Beets

The Department of Agriculture is offering a premium of 50 cents per ton of sugar beets delivered to the new refinery at St. Hilaire. Anyone who agrees to raise at least one acre of beets during 1944 may claim the premium, provided he registers with his agricultural society before June 15th.

The agricultural societies, for their part, in order that their members may benefit from the premium, must agree to pay one quarter of the premium — the Department will pay the balance.

Since it is estimated that from 12 to 18 tons of sugar beets can be grown on one acre of land, this premium will mean an extra \$6.00 to \$9.00 per acre for the sugar beet grower, which of course is in addition to the price he will get for the beets at the factory, which will be at least \$6.00 per ton and probably considerably more.

Market Gardeners Meet

The Quebec Market Gardeners Co-Operative held its annual meeting in the Queen's Hotel in Montreal last month with a good number of members present to hear talks by Mr. J. H. Lavoie, Head of Quebec's Horticulture Service, Bruno Landry, assistant chief, and Leopold Bourque, vegetable specialist. The talks stressed the importance of maintaining membership in the Co-operative and of all professional organizations of market gardeners, and the value of co-operative production and marketing of horticultural products.

Among resolutions presented and adopted at the meeting were the following:

1. That a scale of selling prices for vegetables be drawn up before the start of the 1944 season.
2. That sales of cabbage by the pound be stopped.
3. That the Co-operative take steps to help its members get tillage machinery which they need.

Officers for 1944 are President, Romeo St. Aubin; Secretary, J. M. Paquette; Manager, R. E. Godbout.

Blueberry production in Quebec in 1943 was more than twice that of 1942 and prices were better. About 60% of the 1943 crop of 14,313,827 pounds came from the Lake St. John district, and almost 20% came from Abitibi.

The value of the 1943 crop is placed at \$1,905,556.00 whereas only \$575,962 was realized from the crop of 1942. The average price for blueberries in 1943 was 13.3 cents per pound which compares with a price of 9.2 cents received by the farmer in 1942.

These figures have been compiled from reports received from agronomes, fruit products inspectors, wholesalers and transportation companies.



Jersey Directors Meet

Directors of the Quebec Jersey Breeders' Association held a meeting in Sherbrooke last month and expressed great satisfaction with the results of the past year's efforts. The main activity had been the "Victory Bull Campaign" through which it is planned to place 1000 high quality sires in grade herds. Good progress has been made and so far 750 bulls have been placed in 65 different counties in Quebec. The secretary also reported that more than fifty farmers have bought at least one registered heifer calf as a start toward a pure-bred herd.

Officers elected for 1944 are President, W. R. Healy, Richmond; Vice-President, J. F. Desmarais; Secretary-Treasurer, W. T. Hunter. New directors this year are J. A. Ste. Marie and C. M. Yates.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Livestock Breeders' Society will be held this year at the Queen's Hotel in Montreal on March 10th. Annual meetings of the different individual societies are also planned for the same week.

The Quebec Livestock Breeders' Society was founded in 1895 and at the outset was made up of breeders of sheep, hogs, and Canadian cattle and horses. The organization has grown tremendously since that time and now includes as members all the individual breeders' societies in Quebec.

The original constitution has been outgrown and a new one is being prepared for submission to the annual meeting. The committee in charge of drafting the new constitution is made up of Messrs. Antonio Elie, Joseph Beauchemin, J. R. Pelletier and L. C. Roy.

It is also understood that a wide programme of new projects which will stimulate livestock raising in this province is to be presented at the annual meeting.

Agricultural Engineers Meet at Ottawa

Just before the end of 1943 there was held at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a meeting dealing almost entirely with Agricultural Engineering problems in Eastern Canada. The gathering consisted of practically all the agricultural engineering personnel of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes, the superintendents of the Eastern Experimental Farms and others who are interested in the application of engineering to agriculture.

The conference was sponsored by the Central Experimental Farm, and in his address of welcome to the delegates, the Director, Dr. E. S. Archibald, outlined some of the needs of Eastern Canadian agriculture, such as drainage and erosion control of farm lands, more attention to farm buildings, improved facilities for farm machinery repair and maintenance, training in agricultural engineering for those requiring assistance in post-war rehabilitation and other topics of a similar nature. Some 27 papers on a wide variety of subjects were read and discussed during the two day conference, and practically all of them emphasized the need for a still greater use of labor-saving devices on farms, for research and more extension effort to increase farming efficiency.

Among the papers on labor saving equipment an illustrated lecture on the use of buckrakes in Ontario was given by Mr. Kitching of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Much has evidently been accomplished by farmers who have built these rakes on the rear of old cars, or in front of tractors to speed up the gathering of hay crops and in cutting down hand labor requirements in bringing stooked grain to the thresher in field threshing. In discussion of this paper, Mr. J. A. Carroll of the Ontario Dep't. of Agr., Toronto, lauded the labor saving value

of the buckrake as follows: "A farmer in western Ontario, attending a neighbor's threshing, asked that he be allowed to bring over his buckrake, to be tried in the afternoon. The buckrake kept the thresher busy and three teams were sent home". Mr. C. F. Bailey, Superintendent of the Fredericton Exp. Farm also spoke favorably of the results secured with a buckrake built by this institution. It was felt, however, that such home-made equipment must be well built and in many rural sections facilities for modern welding and other machine shop work were not available. This was only one of several instances in which the need for better rural repair shops and service was brought out.

Mr. J. R. Pelletier, Superintendent of the Exp. Farm at St. Anne de la Pocatiere called attention, in his paper, to the great need for improved water supply facilities on Eastern Canadian farms. He stated that according to the 1941 census only 8 to 12 per cent of farms had running water in the home, while only 6 to 8 per cent had bath rooms and flush toilets. Urban homes in this part of Canada enjoyed these facilities to the extent of 97 per cent.

Other subjects in connection with which it was felt the attention of Agricultural Engineers is badly needed are, the design and construction of farm buildings, particularly dairy barns and piggeries, refrigeration on the farm and the increased use of electric power. The need for more men trained in Agricultural Engineering was strongly indicated throughout the meetings.

Dr. E. S. Hopkins, Associate Director of the Experimental Farms System acted as Chairman and was elected Chairman of an Executive Committee appointed to study further the possible solution of the many problems brought out at the conference.

Increased Assistance on Fertilizer Purchases

The Federal Department of Agriculture has announced that the payment of subsidies on fertilizer purchases will be continued in 1944 but on a different basis than last year. Instead of paying subsidies only on fertilizer to be used on feed crops, assistance will be provided to purchasers of fertilizer to be used on all essential field, orchard and garden crops in 1944. The change was made because other groups of crops have become just as important to the war effort as the feed crops.

All transportation costs above \$1.00 per ton will be subsidized. This means that farmers will obtain fertilizer at practically the same cost whether they live near to or far from the fertilizer plants. The principle point for farmers to remember is that they should insist on not being charged more for fertilizer by any distributor than

\$1.00 per ton above the f.o.b. factory ceiling price established by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

1944 Ceiling Prices

Top prices which may be charged for fertilizers in 1944, f.o.b. Montreal, Beloeil, Chambly and Quebec, are as follows:

Sulphate of Ammonia	\$44.00
Nitrate of Soda	52.50
Ammonium Nitrate (32%)	58.30
Superphosphate	23.25
0-14-7	27.25
2-12-4	26.50
3-18-0	29.00
4-8-8	29.75
4-12-6	31.50

Dairy Farmers of Canada Hold Annual Meeting

The Dairy Farmers of Canada held their annual meeting in Quebec City on January 24 and 25 at which the problems of the dairy industry from the point of view of the producers were discussed and a number of recommendations concerning future policy made. The meeting endorsed and recommended the following: continuance of the fifty-five cent subsidy on fluid milk, the ten cent per pound subsidy on butterfat on cream for butter, the thirty cent subsidy on concentrated milk products, this latter to apply on whole, concentrated, skim milk and casein. They also recommended that the price for cheese for 1944 be fixed at twenty-five cents per pound f.o.b. factory shipping point plus bonus and premium.

It was further recommended that since cheese represents approximately eighty-five percent of our total dairy exports, markets should be studied for this product in order to protect the industry. To implement this suggestion it was recommended that the Government be asked to extend markets, with special reference to the United States. This is in reference to the post war period.

They also suggested that the present method of establishing prices through bonuses and subsidies which is purely a war measure, should be studied and that Government policy should be changed in order that definite prices for milk may be established on the basis of production costs: and that bonuses and subsidies be used only in order that the production of the most needed product may be stimulated.

The concentrated milk producers who attended the meeting protested against restrictions on the sale of evaporated milk and asked that this product be made available for all areas where fluid milk is now available and recommended restrictions on consumer sales be removed by April 1, 1944.

The Dairy Farmers of Canada also recommended that a study be made by representatives of Industry and Government with a view to establishing a dairy commission consisting of representatives from producers, processors and Government to govern and direct the dairy industry of Canada.

The meeting expressed fear that floor prices may be established at such levels that Agriculture will not be permitted to maintain comparable earning power within the economy of the country and therefore recommended that a complete study of this programme be made before any floor prices are established and that farm organizations be consulted and the economic soundness of such policy be evaluated in relation to fair and equitable returns to farm people.

With regard to haulage of milk and cream, it was recommended to the Services Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that whenever an attempt is to be made to regulate control of haulage of milk or cream the matter be first discussed with organizations representing the primary producer and their co-operation sought in order that regulations may be so formed as to cause a minimum of friction. The Convention supported the protest registered against discrimination in the payment of bonuses on fluid milk and recommended that the Agricultural Food Board be urged to pay the subsidies whenever they are recommended by the Dairy Commissions or Milk Control Boards in the different provinces.

Dr. E. A. Richards, Secretary of the Agricultural Food Board, addressed the meeting, pointing out the methods under which the Board operates.

The meeting was representative of every province in the Dominion, the twenty-four member Associations being well represented.

The New System of Hog Grading

A number of important changes have been made in the system of hog marketing. The procedure under which a basic price was established for B1 hog carcasses and prices for other grades was determined by applying discounts and premiums has been discontinued: hogs will now be purchased on the basis of their carcass values in the various grades. Government premiums will be paid in the case of Grade A carcasses at \$3.00 per carcass and in the case of Grade B1, at \$2.00 per carcass. The packers' premium of \$1.00 for Grade A will be continued as well, paid on the carcass grade value for export bacon.

The number of grades has been reduced by consolidating some of them. The grades now adopted are A, B1, B2 and B3, all B grades to sell at the same market price. There is one C and one D grade. E grade has disappeared, since it represented a comparatively small number of hogs

including those condemned, stags, ridglings and injured. These in future will be designated accordingly. Heavy hogs will include those that dress carcasses weighing from 186 to 195 pounds and extra heavies will be classed on the basis of carcasses weighing over 196 pounds. The list of the new grades is as follows:

A	140 to 170 pounds
B1	135 to 175
B2	124 to 134
B3	176 to 185
C	120 to 185
D	120 to 18
Lights	119 and under
Heavies	186 to 195
Extra heavies over 196	



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

It is February Once Again . . .

by Grace S. Yates

It is February once again — the shortest month of the year, yet often the most trying, with its extreme cold and raging storms. And so, with the holidays over, and with fewer outdoor tasks to demand our attention, we settle down to a routine of short, uneventful days — often snow-bound — and long quiet evenings when there is leisure for the many things that we never seem to have time for during the busier seasons of the year.

These will be the days when our favorite seed catalogs begin to arrive; smaller now, and less profusely illustrated than in the pre-war era, but exciting nevertheless, with their extravagant descriptions of the latest triumphs of the hybridists' skill, as well as all the good old "tried and true" varieties. Fine reading, these catalogs, for a blustery winter's night, and reading from which there is much to be learned, too, for most seed books include handy items of garden lore, cultural suggestions, etc., in their pages. But after a few evenings of browsing, the wise gardener will take to heart the admonition to make her selections early, and will do just that, making sure that not only has she chosen the varieties most suited to her climate and soil, but also that she has ordered in sufficient quantity for a planting large enough to assure her family of an ample supply of fresh vegetables. A shortage of vegetables means a diet deficiency with resulting poor health and illness, and therefore it is essential that our 1944 gardens be able to supply our needs.

Now is the time, too, to plan for the permanent plantings of small fruits, etc., that we have never yet quite got around to adding to the garden. True, it may boast a plot of strawberries perhaps, but this should be supplemented by a patch of blackberries and raspberries as well. And a

50-ft. row of asparagus will provide the table with a delicious fresh vegetable very early in spring, just at a time when the cellar supply is at low ebb and appetites are a bit jaded and in need of stimulating. At first thought, rooted cuttings of these plants may appear to be somewhat expensive but once a small quantity of parent stock is obtained, it is easy to increase the planting, and certainly the initial cost will pay big dividends later on.

Towards the end of the month, boxes of earth — stored since last fall—should be brought in and thoroughly baked in the oven, to destroy any weed seeds, harmful fungi, etc., in preparation for that early spring rite known to all gardeners simply as "sowing tomato seeds." Some consider St. Patrick's Day the proper time for planting, others pin their faith to the moon! But whatever the time, it is always a pleasant task. A faint perfume rises from the flats of warm, moist earth; a strange and acrid odour, perhaps, to the uninitiated but to those who have performed this ceremony year after year it seems the very incense of the soil.

Most important of all though, these quiet days give us the opportunity to "catch up" on important reading and study. Co-operation in all branches of agriculture, seeding, harvesting, use of machinery, and market problems should be given our consideration, and new agricultural projects particularly, such as the growing of flax, soya beans, sorghum, etc., must be carefully studied. The post-war world is going to be vastly different from that of today. Agriculture is the basic industry — the cornerstone of national prosperity, really — and we who make up the thousands of farm folk throughout Canada must be prepared to assume our rightful place and our responsibilities

SEEDS TO AUSTRALIA

Dear Mrs. Kuhring:

The parcel of seeds has arrived safely and we are delighted to have them. They have been divided into many small lots and our most enthusiastic gardeners are going to grow the first vegetables and preserve the seed from some of them. In this way, there will, in a short while, be many gardens growing plants which will be a symbol of the friendship from the women of Canada.

We are so glad you like our boys and they in turn write and speak in most glowing terms of your kindness and hospitality.

This war certainly has made the world a much smaller place, and we feel so much nearer our Canadian sisters.

Will you thank the members on our behalf, and we hope to be able to tell you later that the plants have flourished in our soil.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Miss) Dorothy Harland, Secretary,
C.W.A. of Victoria, 54 Market St.,
Melbourne, C. 1, Australia.

in this new world. But to do this, we must be willing to change — change our plans, our methods of farming, even our way of thinking. And only by studying our problems now, and gaining more and ever more knowledge can we hope to meet the tremendous challenge that will face us in the peace.

Furthermore, we must be prepared to give our wholehearted support to rehabilitation schemes. It will be impossible for industry to absorb the thousands of returned men and many — those who spent their childhood in the country, especially — will not want that, anyway. Agriculture can offer to all a decent way of life — we, who live on the farm, know that — and we must be ready to extend a guiding hand to these boys to whom we owe so much.

We must make it possible for them to have the kind of life they fought for and dreamed of. Not a poor livelihood eked out on a few miserable acres, but the pleasant, comfortable — even though hard working — happy independence which is the lot of so many rural dwellers. But this cannot be accomplished unless we are all willing to study, plan and co-operate, *all* of us, not just isolated groups here and there, for only in unity is there strength. We have been closely united by the demands of war; menaced by a common foe, we have found new ways to work together and share one another's burdens; surely we can do as much for post-war reconstruction. The shaping of the future is in our hands; let us resolve now to put all our effort and energy into the task, that it may be a future of economic freedom and prosperity for all.

Provincial Board Holds Semi-Annual Meeting

The semi-annual meeting of Quebec Women's Institutes was held in the Y.W.C.A., Montreal, on January 15, the President, Mrs. W. C. Smallman presiding, and welcoming the members, several of whom were present for the first time at a meeting of the Board. A letter from Mrs. C. E. Dow, former President of Q.W.I., and now president of the F.W.I.C. was read, congratulating the Province on its war work. Thanks from the Red Cross for assistance received were read, and acknowledgments from Australia for garden seeds, for assistance given for Refugee children in Czecho-Slovakia and for clothing for children in Russia were read.

Miss Barbara Fletcher, Demonstrator-Secretary, was present and reported on her work since her appointment. She had visited several School Fairs and attended county meetings. She urged the use of material in her office, particularly the pamphlet library now available and up-to-date, and which will provide material for the work.

Visitors present were Mr. Patrick of the Navy League, who spoke of the great benefit of the ditty bags of which the Q.W.I. filled 523 during the past year at a cost of \$2,000. This work, Mr. Patrick hoped, would be continued in the coming year. Mr. O. Beriau of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, who addressed the Board, suggested greater contact with the Cercle des Fermières, and agreed to have the County Programmes mimeographed again this year. Papineau County is to prepare the draft of these programmes.

Mr. Beriau urged the appointment of women to the Veteran's Land Act for the settlement of soldiers after the war.

Major Corrigan was present, and to him Mrs. Smallman presented the Q.W.I. Cheque for \$521., proceeds of the Self-Denial Fund to date. It was decided to continue this fund.

Mr. H. R. Avison of Macdonald College was present and asked for plain snaps for the Journal. It was decided

to hold a full-time Convention in June, if and when it could be arranged. No departmental reports are to be given at the semi-annual in future.

The Nomination committee as appointed included Mrs. R. Thomson, Mrs. McCammon and Mrs. Ball. Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Smith and Miss Cilles will prepare and present the Resolutions.

Mrs. G. F. W. Kuhring offered a prize of \$10, for the making of leather jackets during the coming year.

The President announced as projects for the year: the study of First Aid, the sale of War Stamps, and the promotion of Blood Clinics.

Maple Ration Quotas Raised

There is good news for maple syrup producers in the announcements from the ration administration of the War-time Prices Board that a further substantial increase has been made in the coupon value of the preserves coupons when used for maple syrup and maple sugar.

Commencing at once the value of the preserves coupons for maple syrup will be forty ounces per coupon, which means that four coupons will obtain one gallon of the syrup. This new value will continue in effect until the end of May, which will cover the main marketing period of the maple syrup season. On June 1 the coupon value will revert to 24 ounces per coupon.

The coupon value for maple sugar has been increased from the original half-lb., per coupon to two lbs. per coupon, and this new value will remain in effect throughout the year.

Our Cover Picture

Pruning will soon be the order of the day and our cover picture this month will serve as a timely reminder that it is time to be thinking about this annual job.

Q.W.I. NOTES

Argenteuil County. Brownsburg Branch gave donations of \$10.00 to the Children's Memorial Hospital, \$5.00 to the Grace Dart Home, and \$5.00 to the Salvation Army, and handled the campaign for The Red Shield Home Front Appeal. An address by Mrs. Gordon Wyness, R.N. was heard. Frontier had a programme of songs and recitations by the local children, who were treated to fruit and candy. Lachute Branch sent used stockings and Christmas cards to The International Grenfell Association for handicraft work. Pioneer sent fruit and completed a quilt. Upper Lachute gave \$5.00 to the Children's Memorial Hospital, and supplied a local family with groceries.

Bonaventure County. Port Daniel had an interesting paper on Life Afloat and a quiz on current events. A card of sympathy was sent to the President, Mrs. H. H. Mortimer, who had broken her wrist.

Brome County. Donations were received by Austin Branch, and these gifts acknowledged, of material and a quilt for their work. South Bolton made plans for school treats and sent a sunshine basket to a bereaved lady, also held a birthday party for a 100 year-old lady.

Compton County. Canterbury Branch held a treat for local children and sent 13 boxes of food to shut-ins; a box of food and clothing was sent to a family in want. A display of place card made from material from the woods was an interesting feature. Plans were made for a community social evening later in the winter.

Huntingdon County. Aubrey-Riverfield Branch had a paper on freedom, and Huntingdon Branch discussed compulsory education. Dundee Branch had a paper on contagious diseases, and another on the history of quilt making, with an exhibit of quilt blocks. Ormstown Branch had a letter of greeting and thanks from the Wanly Institute in England, with pictures of the members of the Royal Family who are members of that Branch of the W.I.

Thurso Branch had a paper on Christmas customs in China, and sent cards and fruit to local shut-ins.

Stanstead County. Ayer's Cliff voted money to be used for Christmas cheer and a committee was formed for special work in Child Welfare. Programme consisted of Christmas carols and readings and the roll-call was answered by a Christmas verse.

Beebe had a musical programme with local and guest artists. A contest on Christmas carols and an exchange of small gifts completed the evening.

Tomifobia is sending for the McGill Travelling Library. A beautiful Christmas story was read by one of the members and inexpensive gifts exchanged.

Way's Mills is making arrangements for inoculation of school children and those of pre-school age against diphtheria. The magazine circle is started and a McGill Travelling Library ordered. A demonstration was given on making Christmas wreaths and home-made presents were exhibited.

Megantic County. Treats for children were held during the holidays, and boxes sent to the sick and those shut-in. One Branch held a social community with games and lunch.

Q. W. I. Publicity

As the February issue of Macdonald College Journal is scheduled to carry something in the line of publicity as it applies to Quebec Women's Institutes it may not be amiss to review what has been done in the last quarter of the year under this Convenership. The mailing list to which weekly Institute news is now sent covers most of the larger dailies in Quebec, some in the Maritimes and Eastern Ontario; and to these has been added by special request the Farmer's Advocate of London, Ontario, which with Press Ltd., the medium through which the news reaches the radio, constitute the field for Q.W.I. publicity.

These weekly items have covered outstanding events, such as the appointment of Mrs. C. E. Dow, former Q.W.I. President, now President of the F.W.I.C. as Rural Adviser of the Consumer Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board; Co-operation with the Consumer Section of the W.P.T.B. in Nutrition and Diet Programmes, and in the fight against Inflation; Representation of the Q.W.I. at the Education for Reconstruction Conferences, Pen-Friends Overseas, Seeds for Britain and Australia, Q.W.I. Self-Denial War Fund, McGill Travelling Libraries, Ditty Bags for the Navy League, Clothing for Russia and Czechoslovakia, British Children's Fund, Sale of War Certificates and War Stamps and many others.

In short, when any article about Women's Institute activities is noted in any of the newspapers of the day in Eastern Canada, it may be taken for granted that it is there by reason of the Publicity Department of the Q.W.I.

In addition, every rural paper carries almost every week detailed accounts of Branch and County doings, and the fact that this has been the case for many years is sufficient proof that this system of bringing the Women's Institutes' work before the public has news interest and news value in these publications.

Report of Q. W. I. War Services by Vivian Smith

Bonaventure County. Donated \$29. to the Self-Denial Fund, filled 32 ditty bags, 85 cigarettes to boys overseas, 44 knitted articles including 4 afghans and 1 quilt; Jam for Britain, \$5.; Bundles for Britain 2; War Bonds, \$50.; War Savings Certificates, 3; Parcels for men in forces 5; Poppy sale \$13.95.

Gatineau County. Blood Donors, 66; Red Cross, \$28.76; 66 sewn and knitted articles and 2 quilts. \$10. to Allied Post, 4 ditty bags filled.

Gaspe County. To Red Cross, \$5.00; Articles of knitting and sewing, 257; Ditty bags filled, 15.

Huntingdon County. Self-Denial Fund, \$18.; Knitted and sewed articles 15, also layette; Ditty bags 4; To-Red Cross, \$13.95; To War Bond, \$100, For War Savings Certificates \$20., Aid to Russia \$7.25.

Mississquoi County. To Red Cross 144 pounds of jam, and 48 pounds of honey; to Navy League, apples; Ditty bags filled, 40; To Greek Relief Fund, \$20.; Boxes sent overseas, 9.

Montcalm County. Parcels sent to local girls and boys overseas, 89; Ditty bags filled, 5; Salvage collected; War Bond bought.

Quebec County. To Self-Denial Fund, \$15.; War Bond, \$50.; Ditty bags filled, 1; Cigarettes sent overseas; War Savings Stamps bought, W. I. Folders distributed.

Sherbrooke County. To Self-Denial Fund, \$60.; To Red Cross, 98 knitted and 369 sewn articles, of which 340 knitted and 60 sewn articles were made by 9 members of Lennoxville Branch; Belvedere Branch made for Red Cross, 6 quilts; parcels for overseas, 14; To Red Cross parcels, \$91.50; Bundles for Britain, 10; Jam for Britain, \$76.35; War Savings Stamps, \$56.; Ditty bags filled, 20; Salvage collected.

Shefford County. Knitted articles for Red Cross, 40; Greek Relief Fund, \$12; Ditty bags filled, 3; War Savings Certificates, 1.

Pontiac County. Boxes to boys overseas, 20; To Red Cross, \$100; War Bond, \$50; Milk for Britain, Fund, \$8; Articles of sewing, 21; Articles of knitting, 4, including an afghan; Ditty bags, 4; To Self-Denial Fund, \$5.; all from Busy Bees Branch.

Stanstead County. Parcels sent overseas, 102, 46 of these from Beebe Branch; To Red Cross, 4 knitted and 10 sewn articles, including one blanket; Ditty bags filled, 19; Bundles for Britain, 2; Seeds for Britain, \$4.; Seeds for Australia, \$2.; Cash to Red Cross, \$20; To British Children's War Fund, \$8.; War Savings Certificates, 1.

Richmond County. To Self-Denial Fund, \$35.; To Red Cross, knitted articles, 207, sewing, 49, including a layette; sent overseas 5 quilts and 43 parcels; Cash to Red Cross, \$122.65; ditty bags, 16; leather vests made, 2; to Navy, 83 cakes of maple sugar; Bundles for Britain 1; Seeds for Britain, \$4.; Jam for Britain, 111 jars; to Red Cross drive, \$10.; cigarettes for boys overseas, \$20.

Compton County. Seeds were sent to England, and ditty bags to the Navy League from Canterbury Branch; the sum of \$3.25 was sent to the Red Cross from this Branch.

Sugar for 1944 Home Canning On Spare 'F' Coupons

Sugar for 1944 home canning will be made available through 10 spare "F" coupons in Ration Book 3 now being used by consumers, the ration administration of the Prices Board has announced. Consumers will thus be provided

with a standard allotment of 10 pounds of sugar per person, for home canning purposes but households wanting to do more canning than this quantity will provide, will, of course, be able to supplement this amount by using their preserves coupons for the purchase of sugar.

Housewives will not have to apply to their local ration boards to obtain canning sugar for the coming season. The coupons they will use are already in the ration books which they now have, although the first of these coupons will not become valid for canning sugar until June 1.

The special sugar coupons are the "F" coupons numbered 1 to 10, each being valid for the purchase of one pound of sugar. The half-pound sugar alternative of preserves coupons is to be continued so that the maximum amount of sugar which any householder may obtain for canning will be 23 pounds per person if all of the 26 preserves coupons becoming valid in 1944 were used to purchase sugar rather than preserves.

"F" coupons numbered one to five will become valid on about June 1: the remainder about the end of July, the ration administration stated.

CONSERVE FOOD

Today Canada is producing food to the limit of her capacity, yet the demands on our food supply are increasing daily. Legitimate drains upon it are for our Allies, our Forces overseas, our war workers, our Home Forces, and civilian needs.

On the other side of the picture, there are drains which can and MUST be stopped. The Black Market is one which every loyal citizen is fighting to curb. WASTE is one which may be going on in your own home! We could save forty thousand tons of food a year by good management.

Check this list for good food habits in your own household:

- ☐ Clean up your plate so that nothing goes back to the kitchen except bones.
 - ☐ Store foods properly and use them promptly to avoid spoilage.
 - ☐ Try not to have leftovers; use them up promptly if you have.
 - ☐ Take care not to undercook or to burn good food.
 - ☐ Follow tested recipes in cooking.
 - ☐ Use up the trimmings from raw vegetables, and try to persuade your grocer not to trim them before he displays them.
 - ☐ Use government tested methods for canning and preserving, rather than hearsay and guesswork.
 - ☐ Cook vegetables carefully and use immediately to avoid loss of vitamins and food value.
 - ☐ Educate yourself to eat vegetable skins, raw vegetables and fruit and vegetables you "Don't Like".
- Clean plates and an empty garbage can are the signs of a *Cooperating Family*.

The Power of the Printed Page

by M. Elizabeth McCurdy

The old saying: "The pen is mightier than the sword" would seem to be contradicted by facts at the present stage of the world's history, when the forces of destruction have wrought havoc which has been felt in every inhabited portion of the globe. On the face of it the pen seems but a puny instrument to engage in the building and restoration of normal life on six continents. Nevertheless, the power of the printed page is not to be despised or overlooked, and will yet justify itself, as it has done in the past as a factor in restoring order and gracious living even in the war-racked zones.

It is not only that a paper like the Montreal Gazette, which has recently marked its one hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary, brings to its readers as complete and rapid a news service as possible. There is something more than completeness and rapidity in the service of a great daily. By its medium public opinion in the country is shaped and moulded. Readers are guided in their thinking, as well as informed and swayed in their opinions; there is a subtle influence, never fully comprehended, emanating from the columns of a paper which, when crystallized into action, helps in the making of history which it records for its readers every day.

No other institution than the daily and weekly press has the power to speak freely on all subjects. Its opinions are expected and command ready attention. To be silent on important matters is to invite criticism and to be charged with weakness, paving the way to a lessening of support. In a sense the press is answerable to its readers for failures in presenting its views. It is the servant of the public and must measure up to popular expectations. It is, itself, in a sense guided by its readers, as well as a guide in the formation of their opinions. Between these two attitudes it must strike a true and careful balance.

The printer's office is a market to which only suitable wares may successfully be brought. At the same time it caters to the public in providing the type of reading matter most desired. Its propaganda must be subtle, appealing to the intelligence as well as the interest of its readers. It must meet them on their own ground and deal with matters which concern their lives, and at the same time lead to wider fields of thought and action.

Governments, as well as individuals, have a healthy respect for the press. No other agency can, or will, lay open to the keen eye of the voter and the rate-payer the methods by which the business of the country is being carried on, and the uses to which his hard-earned money is being devoted. A paper with years of sound and dependable policy behind it can shake political systems to their very centre, expose double dealing and turn the light of day upon the actions of the grafter and his satellites. The newspaper man, hot on the trail of a "scoop" for his editor

has no regard for anything or anybody but to be certain that he does not "let his paper down."

The printed page exercises a restraint over the actions of individual human beings. Many people would almost as readily face a firing squad as see themselves criticized in print. This is a form of lime-light that only perverted natures enjoy. If there is one thing that is feared and hated more than another by the criminal world it is newspaper publicity. Many noted law breakers have been hunted down by clever reporters with a "nose for news" and traced to their haunts, when the police with their more open pursuit have failed. In fact the reporter is often more feared by the denizens of the underworld than the police themselves.

The whole reading world to-day owes a vast debt of gratitude to the heroic press men, who, taking their lives in their hands into the most dangerous portions of the war zone, have sent back unbiased news of situations and events which could have been secured in no other way and so have contributed a wider view to the whole war situation.

The audience of the pen is a very wide one, including many who cannot, or will not, listen to the spoken word. Thought unexpressed on paper may be of value to the thinker, but the scope of its influence is very limited unless it is recorded on the printed page.

DRIP SUGAR . . . (Cont'd from page 13)

maple the stand-by. The sugar is so handled in the making that it remains in small kernels. This proved very popular with customers but requires a great deal of work in the making.

Now wartime restrictions have placed all these established businesses in jeopardy. Labour shortage was bad enough but the added problems of rationing are a real burden. It would not be so bad if it could be known well in advance what prices will be but, with orders already coming in, producers have no idea what prices to set or how they are to handle mail orders under rationing.

So many other products are sold on the same coupon as maple produce that the coupons will not be available when the season opens. There should be a separate coupon allotted, as was done with sugar for rhubarb, to buy maple supplies in the spring.

But the biggest objection to rationing is the general feeling that rationing of maple products was put into effect only under pressure from the commercial firms who wished to drive all the syrup into their own hands and stop direct sales by producers. This means less sugar for more money to the consumers and less money to the producers.

Parents and Children

by Mary Avison

Filling the Gaps in Experience

"What *are* you doing?" asked our young visitor, suddenly arrested on the kitchen doorstep by what she saw. Her startled tone seemed to say to my daughter; "Has your mother gone dotty? and there was horror and distaste in her look. For an instant I saw the simple process of kneading bread through the eyes of a teen-age girl who had never seen bread except after it was wrapped in wax paper. A world of experience had been denied this girl of the city.

An incident in contrast occurred as I stood on the station platform of a prairie village waiting to meet the one daily train. As the train drew in the ten-year-old with me slipped her hand into mine and whispered, confidently, "I wonder what it is like *inside* a train!"

We often fail to recognize how partial and patchy is the experience of our children in spite of all our educational efforts. We often expect from them judgments that depend on knowledge that they lack. So much that we take for granted because it was commonplace in our lives, is strange and unfamiliar to them. We say, "Of course . . .", and they say, "But, why! . . ."

Especially if we live in a different environment from the one where we spent our childhood, are there apt to be gaps in their knowledge of which we are not aware. Town, village, farm, sea-coast,—mountain, river, prairie—old world, new world—north, south, east and west, each contributes its own setting, its accepted ways of thinking and doing, even its individual standards of value. So, too, do different religious, political and social settings, produce accepted attitudes on the basis of familiarity only, unless we are careful to offer wider experience to our children and to encourage a surer and more permanent basis of judgment.

"I never knew so many people believed in evolution till I came to College", said a student in his twenties.

"I never met and talked to any but white people before. It is a new experience to learn that Chinese and colored people are so like us," says another.

"I thought only Anglicans were really Christians," says a third.

How wide your children's experience is will depend on you, their parents. It would be revealing to discover how many of the children in your school have been beyond their own community in the past year. In a rural school on the prairie only one out of thirty-five had been more than twenty miles from home. How much better would the score be in your district?

Our schools do what they can to fill these gaps by providing knowledge about various ways of living (Indian, Esquimaux, etc.) and of numerous different fields of

knowledge. But there is a longing and a need in children for real experience, not just words. Vivid, personal and permanent understanding comes, not from reading about but from actually seeing and hearing a waterfall, being in the factory, or down the mine, at a sugaring-off or a sheep-shearing. It can never be fully achieved through reading or hearing of it second-hand.

"Mummy!", my small son rushes in shouting, "I saw a fire engine that was going to a *real* fire."

All the visits to fire stations, stories of fires and photos in the paper could not come up to that one experience of the real thing.

Yet, we parents too often try to limit, rather than widen our children's experience. With all the world to discover and explore, we keep them in familiar fields; we go to the same places we have always gone; we encourage them to play with 'our kind of people'; we even choose their jobs for them in work that is familiar, though it may not be their appropriate vocation.

"Of course, that is the way we do it," we say. "Of course, that is the way to think," . . . Our 'Of course,' may be accepted for the time being, at least. But the person who has had wider experience, who decides for himself on the basis of his own experience, having been encouraged to understand other points-of-view before asserting where he stands, will hold his convictions with a soundness such as the protected and indoctrinated person will never know. If we really believe in our way of life we need not fear to have it tested and proved true. If we really believe in our children, we will give them as wide and as varied an experience as possible and will constantly be on the lookout for opportunities to fill in the gaps, large or small, in their still limited experience.

Security is Not Enough

The curse of the democracies is the desire for an "easy life" combined with so-called "security". Yet these two things never went together and never will. Britain cannot survive living on dominated colonies; nor can the United States survive if our college graduates are content with less than three children. The hope of every nation lies in good soil, large families and good male providers. The more who till their own land and the fewer who live on inherited wealth, the better the nation will be. We will never develop a strong race so long as so much of our radio time is devoted to teaching people to take pills instead of to live properly; or to worship soft hands instead of hard work.

Roger Babson.

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

At last Dot and I have seen a National Film Board show. Illness kept us away from the first one, the next was cancelled because of the weather and the third month there was no showing on account of the holiday season. January brought us better luck and we enjoyed the programme in company with over seventy others. There were some splendid questions for discussion on the film "Thought For Food." However, they did not arrive in time for sufficient preparation. It seems as if they could be sent much further ahead of the films so that more people could see them and have an idea as to what was coming.

There was considerable food for thought in the question suggesting the possibility that with the new ideas concerning proper food put into fuller use, there would need to be a big increase in agricultural production in order to supply enough food. To accomplish this it might even be necessary to do away with the one-family farm and turn to what they called the "factory" farm with big highly-mechanized units to accomplish the increase. This would be a considerable change from the attitude that food supplies would exceed demand a few years after the war and that farm prices must have a floor. If we assume that demand will be equal or greater than production, we do not need to feel that our present system cannot make a further increase. Canadian farmers have surprised everyone with their accomplishments under difficult conditions. Given the opportunity to get plenty of help, machinery and supplies, we could easily produce much more. Many of us have only scratched the surface in making our land produce. A reasonable profit and the tools would enable us to "finish the job". And we could have that reasonable profit without excessive food prices if distribution were efficiently managed and all prices were on a parity basis. But we might need to co-operate more in obtaining efficient machinery of types too expensive for the individual small farm to own alone.



Specialized service for overhauling tractors and rebuilding farm machines is available to owners of Massey-Harris equipment. Local dealers and branch service departments are ready to give every assistance possible to help farmers keep their machines in first-class working order.

Better performance and extra service repays for the cost of having the pep and power of a tractor restored by a complete overhaul.

Machines that may under ordinary conditions be considered unfit for further service can be renewed by a rebuild job to carry on until new equipment is available as formerly.

Now is the time to have your equipment made ready for next season's work. Ask your local Massey-Harris dealer about Massey-Harris specialized service for overhauling tractors and rebuilding machines. He will be glad to give you full particulars, and, if you plan to do the work yourself, be sure to check over your machines and give your order for spare parts to your dealer now.

MASSEY-HARRIS
COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1847

Toronto - Montreal - Moncton - Winnipeg - Brandon - Regina
Saskatoon - Swift Current - Yorkton - Calgary - Edmonton - Vancouver

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

ORDER AT ONCE

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW, while supplies are still available. Seed potatoes are being withheld from export to meet the requirements of Canadian growers; but the demands from outside Canada are very strong and supplies not needed for planting in Canada should be released for export in March before the season in the U.S.A. is too far advanced for planting.

ORDER "CERTIFIED" for Table Stock Production. Larger crops are needed in 1944. Obtain a heavier yield from each acre by planting Canadian **Certified Seed Potatoes**.

ORDER "FOUNDATION" and **"FOUNDATION A"** for Certified Seed Production. All fields entered for certification in 1944 must be planted with either **"Foundation"** or **"Foundation A"** seed potatoes.

For lists of growers having "Certified", "Foundation A", or "Foundation" seed potatoes for sale, apply to the local District Inspector, Seed Potato Certification, or to the Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

DISTRICT INSPECTORS FOR

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Seed Potato Certification, 514 Federal Building, Vancouver, B.C.

SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA—Seed Potato Certification, 423 Post Office Building, Edmonton, Alta.

MANITOBA—Plant Inspection Office, 722 Dominion Public Building, Winnipeg, Man.

ONTARIO—Seed Potato Certification, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

QUEBEC—Seed Potato Certification, Post Office Building, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Seed Potato Certification, Customs Building, Fredericton, N.B.

NOVA SCOTIA—District Inspector, Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Seed Potato Certification, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA

Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

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the barn out of reach. I started to feed her to tame her and she got so tame she would eat your hand off and I mean just that. However, I persisted and, after several weeks, she is really getting quite sociable. That would seem to be an argument in favour of environment as opposed to heredity.

Wonder if the good old days will ever be back when we can say "Oh sugar!" as a mild exclamation instead of "Oh! Sugar?" as we do now if we happen to see a little. At least if it does not get to the stage where we say "What's sugar?", it won't be serious. That stage is apt to come as far as maple sugar is concerned, for many people. High wages and shortage of labour are discouraging enough to producers but uncertainty as to prices and their rights in selling are still worse. Those who have built up a trade with consumers and have supplied them for years do not know where they stand. If they start writing to the Price Board to find out, they know less every time they get a reply—if they get one at all.

The fuel shortage is certainly not going to disappear until a ceiling is put on the price asked for cutting the wood as well as on the wood. It has always been considered a fair deal to cut wood with the worker and the owner each getting half the wood. Now men want \$7.50 per solid cord to cut 16 in. wood. According to the old rule that means \$15 a cord right in the woods and quite a bit more after it is delivered. As a result many men are leaving their wood standing. Maybe they are hoping that less fuel will encourage more work to keep warm but that will only work for a limited time.

Artificial insemination was discussed at the annual meeting of Quebec Jersey Breeders. Stanstead and Richmond counties are particularly interested but are waiting for a more definite policy on the part of the provincial government. The latter apparently want to start on too large a scale at first so are not getting far. However, we could go at it the democratic way and get it by co-operation among ourselves without too much government assistance.

Buy, Buy, Buy

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES



**Canada West Indies Molasses Co. Ltd.
MONTREAL**

One thing too expensive to own alone or in co-operation with others is rats. We had too many but traps and poison did not seem to handle them. We turned to cats but had to start from the kitten stage which is a bit slow. So we were glad when a cat came into our hogpens at the first cold weather. She was wild but she was sure tough on rats, so much so that those that were able got out and moved into the other part of

Burnside Herd Score Highest in Canada

Outstanding scores have been made under the Ayrshire Type Classification Plan by the Burnside herd of R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., the Glen Campbell herd of F. C. Biggs & Sons, Dundas, Ont., and the Oakburn herd of Gerald A. Roy, Howick, Que. The Burnside and Oakburn herds were classified by S. J. Chagnon, Director, Provincial Dairy School, St. Hyacinthe, Que., and the Glen Campbell herd by Professor Geo. E. Raithby, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

The Burnside classification was partially a re-classification of animals which had previously been rated in classes below the 'Excellent' class, mostly of heifers which had only dropped their first calves at the time of the first classification and were then not eligible for 'Excellent' ratings. The others were cows which had been added to the herd and heifers which had dropped their first calves after the first classification.

This herd now has a Type Classification Score of 88.12% for 72 cows and first calf heifers. The Burnside herd is therefore still the highest scoring herd in Canada by a considerable margin.

With 48 cows and first calf heifers under classification the Glen Campbell herd made a score of 86.04%. This includes 9 'Excellent'; 20 'Very Good' (including 9 first calf heifers that are not yet eligible for the 'Excellent' class); 15 'Good Plus' and 4 'Good'. This is the next highest score to that of Burnside made by a herd comprised of 40 or more milking females.

With 14 head of which almost half are first calf heifers the Oakburn herd made a score of 86.43%. This is one of the top scores made by any herd in Canada.

A process for dehydrating molasses and packing it in dry form has been developed by the U.S. Board of Economic Warfare. Finished solid blocks of molasses can be stored for indefinite periods in ordinary warehouses and sheds, and can be shipped, handled, and stored as general dry cargo.

Fight the WARBLE FLY



WHAT TO USE: Any commercial warble fly wash.

WHEN TO USE: Treat first in early Spring when the grubs start to drop.

HOW TO USE: Follow directions on package. Apply to warbles with stiff brush or fingers. Rub in well.

WHERE TO OBTAIN MATERIALS: Consult nearest District Agriculturist or Municipal Authority.

COST per animal per treatment should not exceed 2 cents.


SAVINGS in beef, milk and hides may average as much as 5 dollars per animal.

IS THIS WORTH A LITTLE EFFORT?

**CANADA NEEDS
MORE BEEF
MORE MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS
MORE LEATHER WITHOUT GRUB HOLES
and YOU can use MORE MONEY!**

SCIENCE SERVICE, DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA
HON. JAMES G. GARDINER, MINISTER

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TO STOP COUGHS MATHIEU'S SYRUP

**IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD
ON SALE EVERYWHERE**

From Our Readers

Editor, Macdonald College Journal,

Dear Sir:—

It seems to me as if the farmer has not had anything like his share of war prosperity and that very soon after the war he will be set back onto pre war levels as to prices, etc. Farmers were not making too much money when war started and there seems little future to the bonus system. It is true that our milk cheques look a lot better since the bonus came into effect but that will stop as suddenly as it started and we will be right back to where we started in no time. I do not think there has been a time when costs were as near revenue as right now. I never had a better milk year both as to production and as to price yet I was never as short of money from that end. I increased my products by 20,000 lbs. of milk over 1942, got a better price and more than that made a goodly share of the increase on grass. My costs have increased so much for some reason that I am just getting nowhere.

The way I see the situation is that every control scheme has hit the farmer and helped the consumer. There is not much comfort in having our one-time farm help going to the city and getting up to \$10.00 a day and then have his

milk cost reduced by two cents a quart. That bonus as well as the one we are getting for milk and other things will just come off one day and where will we stand? Our consumers will not expect to pay more for their products and farmers will, at the same stroke of the pen, get less at the farm. I did not go into hogs because I felt sure the present condition would come up, though I did think it would come sooner than it has. One reason why it is so hard to sell registered bull calves is because so many of our breeders are putting all their money into hog feed. One breeder writes me. "I certainly got stuck on pigs this Fall. In August and Sept. my 5 sows raised 49 pigs. Up until August 15th., young pigs brought \$6.00. Sept. 1st they sold at \$4.50 and in two weeks they were \$3.00 then \$2.00 and then \$1.00 and then I was not even asked for a pig; so we went feeding and have managed to sell 42 shoats. I have 6 sows and a boar which is all I planned on wintering. It costs a fortune to buy feed for that many pigs." (*This was written before the announcement of the increased premium on quality carcasses.* Ed.)

It is all right to say that feed prices have not gone up, but I find from my books that in 1940 I got a 20% ration with 6% fat for \$10.00 a ton less than

I now pay for a 16% ration and less than 3% fat. Even a year ago now I paid \$2.00 a ton less for a 20% ration with 5% fat than I am now paying. This all counts up in a year. Our crop costs were higher than ever and the yields lower than usual. As a matter of fact my grain is still in stacks beside the barn, as I could not get it threshed. Grain was so poor around here that there was not enough threshing to attract a mill in the early Fall and then weather got so bad that nobody would take an outside job. This is an extreme case I know, but in our effort to increase production and the big hay crop, there just was no room in the barn for grain.

The regulation on wood is no good to the farmer. The fixed price around here and in Waterloo is \$3.50 for 16 inch wood. For several years I got wood cut for seventy-five cents a cord and sold it at \$3.00. Now the cutting price is \$2.00, hauling costs have increased with oats at \$2.00 as against \$1.50 in 1940. The farmer has to be a dealer to get any government help on wood. In the meantime log prices have increased so there just is no sense cutting wood. Yet that used to be one source of revenue from my farm and quite a substantial one too.

Yours sincerely,

W. Elmo Ashton.

Notes from Here and There

Canadian farmers in 1943 marketed through inspected packing plants eleven hogs for every five they sold before the war. Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, stated recently. He revealed that 1943 hog marketings totaling 7,147,546 were 14.6 per cent greater than those of 1942, the previous peak year of hog production, and 120 per cent above those of 1938.

Most of this increased production, he said, has taken place in the Western provinces, where hog marketings were last year more than three-and-a-half times those of 1938.

"Any return to the pre-war policy of treating Agriculture as a side-show

would be folly. The farmers of Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia . . . and throughout the world were not competitors but suffered from an economic mistake. We must get together and work out a common policy. We should insist that our governments put into effect the recommendations of the International Conference at Hot Springs, Va."

Lord de la Warr.

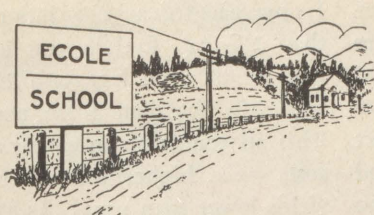
"Even if full employment is achieved, there will be the necessity for social security measures to guarantee freedom . . . We should be warned against the propaganda now being put out . . . that free enterprise . . . must be under no

restraint from the Government in its efforts to promote its own welfare, on the theory that its own welfare is synonymous with public welfare."

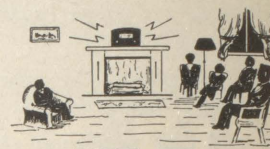
Paul Martin.

Eggs should never be placed near fish, cheese, or onions on account of the capacity of eggs to absorb odours. Eggs are very perishable and should be kept at an even temperature in the coolest, cleanest, and driest place in the home.

The use of seed grain that has not been well cleaned is responsible for the introduction of many new weeds and for the increase of those already in the soil.



LIVING AND LEARNING



Community Schools Plan New Season

On Saturday, January 22, the Quebec Council of Community Schools held their annual meeting to appraise the work done in the past year and to lay plans for the future. Mr. Errol Amaron in his report as president of the organization said "I would like to point out that a great field is opening before us for Adult Education and that there are many indications that this field may rival formal education in its extent and significance. We have made definite strides forward in perfecting our organization but there is still work to be done and it is not too soon to be laying plans for next year's schools and one of the most pressing items on our agenda is just that planning".

Discussion centered around how to put the Quebec Council of Community Schools on a sound financial basis, what relationship the individual school should have to the Council, and how the Community School Movement could improve its methods and enlarge its scope.

The fact was stressed that a community school, if it is to be a success, must be taken over by the people and become truly worthy of its name—"community." At the same time it was pointed out that affiliation with a parent organization such as the Council, and through the Council

with the Rural Adult Education Service is necessary if the movement as a whole is to grow and progress.

It was voted to change the system of having each school pay 50% of its fees into a central fund, for when some of the younger and smaller schools do this they leave themselves with too small an income to function well. It was unanimously decided that the registration fee to the Quebec Council of Community Schools would be 25c per person but that the schools would be permitted to set their own membership fees over and above that, at whatever they wished.

Believing that a movement is strong in proportion to the amount of participation the Council decided to send a questionnaire to all the schools asking them what they expected and required of the Rural Adult Education Service for the next year. In this way the schools will be encouraged to lay their plans early for another season and the Service will likewise be able to make adequate provision for their requests.

An election of officers for the Quebec Council of Community Schools was held and the whole 1943 slate of officers was reelected.

News and Views of Quebec Farm Forums

This month, National Farm Radio Forum has been discussing Farm Credit. However, farmers in Quebec have had a lot to say about certain other things: the marketing of hogs; prices of eggs and grain; the raising of the ceiling price on turkeys; the difficulty of getting good feed for dairy cattle, and lastly, daylight saving time.

The following quotations are a sample of what the farmers have to say about these things.

Hogs

Robert Hawkins of Hemmingford sent in this remarkable story.

"A member of our local Farm Forum has an old sow that keeps in mind demand, and price for her progeny when delivering the goods.

In February 1942 when pigs were \$2. apiece she presented him with two pigs. In July 1942 she presented him with fourteen pigs when they were \$4.50 apiece. In February 1943 she presented him with sixteen pigs which

sold at \$6. each. In January 1944 she presented him with three pigs he can't sell at any price! This evidently is a sow that is up on the law of diminishing returns with feed as dear as it is. This is a tall tale, perhaps but only too true!"

Eggs

Ormstown Highway Forum says, "We had a hot discussion on the price of eggs. The recent drop in egg prices has removed the margin of profit in egg production. One member cleared \$20. in three months with a production of 70%, when prices were around 50c a dozen. Why should egg prices be governed by brokers or jobbers who have not any of the work of production to do? Our products are supporting too many middlemen. The government established egg grading stations throughout the country and ordered all eggs to be marketed through these stations, which in turn sell to wholesalers. The stations we believe to be a good thing, but the way they work just

means another middleman in the scheme. The eggs should go from these stations direct to retailer or else the government should establish holding points or assembling points for these eggs in the larger markets where they could be distributed to the retailers. The farmer must in the future get a margin of profit over production cost or else he'll go out of business."

Hallerton remarks on this subject are brief but precisely to the point.

"The farm broadcast gave out the prices for eggs. Is feed going down in proportion or do we cancel all orders for day old chicks?"

Feed

Hallerton Farm Forum would like to know "what has happened to all the bran, shorts, oilcake and gluten. All we can get is what is called a balanced ration, 16% protein, which retails at \$2.40 per 100 pounds. It appears to be mostly bran and as bran is 15% protein itself, we would like to know what the other 1% is when the price is so high. If the government wants increased production or dairy products they had better make it possible for us to get feed at a profit. There is not a bag of bran or shorts to be got but one of our dealers was offered 700 bags of 16% "cow" balanced ration. Something had better be done before the cows have failed in milk to the point that they can't be brought back."

D.S.T.

"Why impose daylight saving on the farming communities? It means freezing before dawn in winter on snow blocked roads to get produce to the train. It means excessive sweating in summer at midday when men and teams should be in the shade at lunch. Why cannot city folks get up one hour earlier to go to work and give us the good old standard time?"

It is interesting to note that while the Forums did spend considerable time discussing these rather pertinent topics, the series on Farm Credit was by no means neglected and aroused a great deal of interest. In fact in the month of January we scored a new high in the number of new members added to Farm Forum groups. There was only one new Forum organized,—“East of The Tracks” in Hemmingford, but the following forums all have reported an increase in membership of from one to four members; North Georgetown, Herdman, Clarendon, Elmside, Byrd District, Abbotsford.

Farm Forumees do not spend all their time in discussion.

Here's what East Farnham did:

"After our discussion period last night, we had our "sliding party" as planned. Only some are showing signs of middle age, for they preferred to sit comfortably in the cosy chairs rather than brave the cold and the bumpy hill. Some of us, though, were energetic enough to pile on the extra clothing and put in a pleasant hour or so on the toboggans. A pleasant surprise awaited us when we came

in—instead of our usual refreshments of sandwiches and cake our hostesses had proved themselves very understanding and had anticipated our appetites, and on the table were steaming dishes of scalloped potatoes — platters of cold meat, homemade rolls and strong hot coffee — and a chocolate cake. That was a finishing touch and all this was in addition, of course, to the sandwiches and cakes furnished by the other members!"

Forums have been showing considerable concern lately over the fact that Canadian farmers are not strongly organized and some of them have stated that they thought it was up to National Farm Forum to do this job. Kingsbury expressed the opinion that "Farmers should be strongly organized throughout the country, for without organization it seems to be impossible to better permanently our standard of living. The Farm Forum organization is not emphasizing sufficiently the necessity of farmers organizing. This should be strongly emphasized by Farm Forum broadcasts and literature and in this way educate farmers to the necessity of organization and lead them to where

Canada's Tragic Waste

In Canada we have about 380,000 young people, between the age of 14 and 18, whose lives are partly going to waste for want of a chance to participate in suitable educational training after they have passed through the elementary schools. That calamitous waste of life, between the years of 14 and 18, is the greatest waste that could possibly occur in a young country. We seem to be like the afflicted, told of in the scriptures in the olden days, who stood at the brink of the pool, waiting for an angel to come and stir the waters. Hitherto, I fear that the angel in Canada who periodically stirred the pool was the angel of self-interest. Another sort of angel must come to our service. If any organization will stir the heeling waters and let these 380,000 young people enter upon courses of training to prevent inefficiency, want of interest in life and lack of ability to go into Canadian occupations, then we may look for a development that will mean both prosperity and a more satisfying life to all our people. Everyone who helps a young man and young woman to be prepared for their life work is thereby helping the young people to earn more and providing the means for creating ever increasing wealth in Canada. And that is not all. That is not the best that comes from educational training for working and living. There is increase of capacity for enjoying and for serving, as well as for earning; and above all there is the development of character towards the realization of man's chief end; to glorify the good and to enjoy it forever.

—From an address by the late Dr. J. W. Robertson, first Principal Macdonald College delivered at the University Club, Montreal, March 5, 1917.

they will be willing to organize. The Farm Forums must show the farmers how to do this."

Other Forums while very serious in their approach to the important matter of Farm Credit had some interesting illustrations in answer to the question of January 10, which asked whether a farm credit system could be devised so that the responsibility would be shared by both parties to a mortgage. Chateauguay River South tells the following story.

"Rebecca and Isaac had retired for the night but the latter was very restless and could not sleep. Finally he arose and started to walk the floor. Rebecca said "What is the matter with you, Isaac, what are you worrying about?" He replied, "Well, I owe Jacob across the street, three hundred dollars, which comes due tomorrow, and I can't pay him. I don't know what to do." "Oh, replied Rebecca, "I'll fix that up for you". She got up and went over to the window, put her head out and started to yell. Finally a window on the opposite side of the street opened and Jacob put his head out, inquiring what the noise was about, then Rebecca called out "Isaac owes you three hundred dollars, which is due tomorrow, but he can't pay you." Then she closed the window and said to Isaac, "There! you get into bed and go asleep. Let him do the worrying."

FILM CIRCUIT NEWS

by Robert E. Taylor

We used to think of films as entertainment only. We spent an evening at the movies to be amused. But in communities served by the National Film Board rural theatres, a different attitude is coming into being. People are beginning to recognize that these films may be put to work. They are not only using them as a source of information and entertainment, but as the starting point for further discussion and study.

One of the groups that use films in this way is the Farm Forums. Each month on my circuit there is a film on the topic the forums are studying. In Herdman and Howick the film showing comes on the "fourth night". All the forums in the district meet together at these film showings. They summarize their month's discussion, and have a social evening.

In Franklin Centre the young people's organization is making good use of the films. Recognizing the value of learning all they can about current problems, and of exchanging views, they are having discussions, or "Film Forums." To make a balanced evening they end with a period of organized recreation.

At Grenville, last time around, the film on Credit Unions entitled "The People's Bank" provided the spark that started things going. A study group has been formed to study cooperatives and other topics of direct interest.

Other Communities are using the films to build up a program. Community singing, quiz programs and recreation go along with the films. It often happens that where there is no formal discussion, people start talking about the films anyway.

Many teachers are taking advantage of having a projector to use one day a month, and order films from the Department of Education which are related to the course of study.

So, these regular film showings are playing an important role in the life of these communities. Whether it is through Farm Forums, special study groups, or other organizations, the monthly show is an important factor in supplying information and stirring interest in the urgent problems confronting us at this time.

C.F.A. . . . (Cont'd from page 11)

ture in the United States. He spoke of the aims and achievements of the Interim Commission on Agriculture (which has been mentioned earlier in this article) of which he is chairman. He was most enthusiastic of the work of the International Food Conference, held last year at Hot Springs at which forty-four nations were represented and made his hearers realize that the objective of a properly fed world can be achieved only if everyone works together for the common good. "We know how to produce enough food for the world, but we still don't know how to get it distributed properly" he said.

Premier Godbout welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Province of Quebec.

Other speakers heard during the convention included Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director of the Central Experimental Farms who spoke of the post-war reconstruction period. He emphasized the necessity of not repeating the mistakes made in re-establishing returned men on the land after the last war, and suggested that the C.F.A. should take the initiative in seeing that adequate training was available for returned men who wanted to farm after this war. He is a strong believer in mechanization of agriculture and pointed out that returned soldiers, used to dealing with machinery and expert in their maintenance, would insist on having machinery on their farms. Trained agricultural technicians, he thinks, will be in great demand after the war.

Prof. Scott Watson, Agricultural Attache for Great Britain in Washington attended the meetings and at the closing session introduced Lord de la Warr, Chairman of the British Agricultural Research Council and liaison officer for the British Ministry of Agriculture. Comments on Lord de la Warr's remarks will be found in our editorial column.

Small boy: "What is college bred, Dad?"

Dad (with son in college): "They make college bread, my boy, from the flour of youth and the dough of old age."



THE COLLEGE PAGE

THE MACDONALD CLAN

Notes and news of graduates and former students.

The Civil Service Commission at Ottawa has recently announced the appointment of Stephane Boily, B.S.A. 1922, to the post of District Superintendent, for the Province of Quebec, of the Soldier Settlement of Canada and Veterans' Land Act Branch.



Mr. Boily needs no introduction to those of our readers who have anything to do with agriculture in this province. For seventeen years he was director of Young Farmers' Clubs for the Dominion Department of Agriculture. He had the responsibility of organizing them, and thanks to his untiring efforts they have become firmly established in all parts of Quebec. In 1939 he was appointed associate chief of the Dominion Livestock Branch and continued in this post until he took over his new duties in soldier settlement work. During the last four years his work has taken him to all parts of Canada and his wide experience, gained throughout Canada, the United States and Europe, particularly in Denmark and Sweden, has meant a great deal to Canadian agriculture.

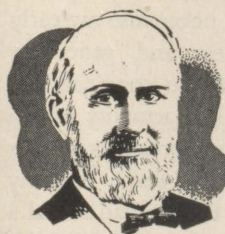
Mr. Boily is a veteran of the last war in which he saw service from 1914 to 1918: he held the rank of major. In 1919 he worked with the Soldier Settlement Board which looked after the placing of veterans on the land as part of the re-establishment programme. He is a member of the National Education Committee of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, and a charter member of La Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Québec.

The New Veterans' Act

The Federal plan for rehabilitation of veterans of this war, which Mr. Boily will help administer, comprises three distinct branches. Men will be helped to establish themselves on farms with the intention of making their whole living from farming. Others will be located where they can farm and also carry on some trade or profession. Still others will be settled where they will be able to make their living from fishing.

Although a large number of men have already been discharged from the armed forces for various reasons, there is no intention of making any large scale settlement of these men on farms in the immediate future. This would be most unjust to men still in active service overseas, and the final assigning of land will be held until it is certain that all those who want to take advantage of the Government's plans have had a chance to make application for assistance. In the meantime there is a great deal of preliminary work to be done and Mr. Boily is now engaged in organizing the work in this province from three regional offices, in Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke.

Sir William and the Student



A stranger, learning of the association of Sir William Macdonald's name not only with the College he founded but also with buildings, scholarships, endowments and professorial chairs in the University, might well infer that this was a man whose ambition

was to build himself monuments and to have his name associated in history with those of other founders of colleges — McGill, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Johns Hopkins. Such an estimate would do unwarranted injustice to the memory of our Founder.

Professor Percy Nobbs, who as architect of some of the buildings Sir William gave to the University, had probably closer contact with him than most of the members of the teaching staff of the University, writes "The motive that impelled his many wise endowments was not, I think, directly felt as the good of the state or the advancement of learning and emphatically not the fame of the donor. While he did nothing without an eye to the good of Canada as a whole . . . the direct stimulus was Sir William's simple and sympathetic affection, strongly felt, for all young men entering the battle of life with serious intent."

The first gifts of Mr. W. C. McDonald (as his name was spelled at the time, 1870) were scholarships for students. The McGill Union and Macdonald Park were his gifts and, as Prof. Nobbs suggests, he perceived that by the greater gifts of buildings and endowments he was benefiting students in a wholesale manner. Not only so, but Sir Arthur Currie and the ladies formerly in charge of the Royal Victoria College and the Women's Residence of Macdonald College have revealed that he secretly helped many students about whose needs and deserts he had obtained authentic information.

Mrs. Muldrew, the original "Housemother" of the Women's Residence writes that both Dr. Robertson, the first Principal of Macdonald College and Sir William made gifts of clothing and money to needy girls through her, enjoining her to let no one know about their inquiries. One case was that of a girl whose mother used to do sewing for Sir William's household. He had forgotten the name but by a process of elimination Mrs. Muldrew identified her and obtained the desired information for him.

Mrs. Vaughn, who was Warden of the R.V.C. wrote: "Deeper than the sense of fun which endeared Sir William to his younger friends was his profound and sincere interest in their welfare and opportunities. It was not only that he recognized the importance to the country of the training of its youth in directions suitable to its needs. With that in view he founded Macdonald College. But while carrying out so vast a scheme he had time and attention to spare for the obscure individual case which required fostering care . . . In more than one of these cases I played a modest part as intermediary and I can never lose my early impression of the mingled shrewdness and generosity which Sir William showed. He had to be convinced of the latent ability of the candidate and the actuality of the need . . . He was not interested in supporting weakness and had no wish to assume responsibilities which properly belonged to others; but once convinced that he had found a promising field he poured out his irrigating wealth with a hand as lavish as it was unpretentious.

"At times his methods were positively secretive. In those cases where I happened to be selected as his agent, college or conservatorium fees were never met by cheques signed "W. C. Macdonald" but punctually when fees were

due, Sir William came to call. A punctiliously neat, polite, quiet-mannered, elderly visitor, he talked unhurriedly on general topics, and then produced, unobtrusively, a pile of bank notes, always crisp and clean, always accurately counted, begged me to see that the amount was correct, and took his leave with a little smile which seemed to admit me as a fellow conspirator."

"We know," said Sir Arthur Currie, "that there are hundreds of students whose fees were paid by this generous, kindly man, whom they never personally knew, but whose gifts enriched their lives." And, we may add, their lives thus enriched have yielded a plentiful harvest of service to the world as a whole and especially to this Canada of his and ours.

We regret to announce the death in a training accident of Alvin J. Ness, a member of the first year of the degree course in 1940-41. After completing the year, Mr. Ness enlisted in the R.C.A.F. on August 2, 1941.

This Girl Did Her Bit

An interesting slant on how Nova Scotia farm girls and boys do their part in helping wartime food production has been given in essays written in response to an essay appeal from the Extension Division, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture.

Here is the way 12-year old Adele Kaizer of East Halls Harbour Potato Club, Centreville, Kings County, describes her part in the great effort:

"Last year I took the prize money I won at the Potato Club and bought a calf. I tended it all winter and this spring I turned it out to pasture. Now I am fattening it and plan to sell it for beef.

"Through vacation I got a job pulling weeds and later picking potatoes. With this money I bought two ewes and a pig. In the spring I expect to have some lambs and the pig to sell. This winter my sister and I are going to do the barn chores so my brother can go to the lumberwoods. We have four pigs, thirty hens, fifteen sheep and a cow to look after. I expect to have the beef ready to kill about Christmas time. I think it will dress about three hundred pounds. With the money I am going to buy another calf and put the balance of the money in War Savings.

"I think the country boys and girls have a better chance in helping win the war than the city boys and girls as there is always some job to do on the farm no matter how small you are and, as Mamma says, 'Every little helps'."

"When I left the ranch I was a three letter man."

"Why, did they have a football team?"

"No, I sat on a branding iron."

Why do they put so many holes in Swiss cheese when it's the Limburger that really needs the ventilation?

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE STUDY OUTLINES

ANIMAL PRODUCTION SERIES: *A study in 5 units—price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 40 cents.*

In this series are discussed the general nutritive properties and individual peculiarities of the feeds most commonly used in the feeding of dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Attention is drawn to the nutritional requirements of the different classes of stock and it is pointed out how adequate rations can be prepared to supply these needs.

CROP PRODUCTION SERIES: *A study in 12 units—price 70 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 80 cents.*

This deals with matters related to the maintenance of crop productivity at a high level — tillage, rotation, fertilizers and manures, weed control, seed, hay crops, pasture, grain crops, corn, alfalfa and silage making.

POULTRY PRODUCTION SERIES: *A study in 12 units. Price 75 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 85 cents.* This is a general analysis of the place and need of the poultry flock on the general farm; methods of stock selection and general management; poultry products as a cash crop on the farm; special problems of marketing the products.

CO-OPERATION SERIES: *A study in 12 units. Price 75 cents; with supplementary bulletins, \$1.50.* This is a study on the purposes, principles and possibilities of co-operation; the essentials to co-operative success; the function and organization of credit unions, consumers' and producers' co-operatives; problems of management; the place of education in co-operation and a brief treatment of co-operative medicine.

HOME ECONOMICS SERIES: *A study in 6 units. Price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 35 cents.* This series emphasizes the diet as a factor in good health including the place of milk, cereals, grain products, vegetables, the protein foods, etc. It discusses the problem of planning adequate meals at moderate cost, analyzes the food budget and suggests suitable menus.

RURAL LIFE SERIES: *Education, Health, Recreation, in 6 units. Price 80 cents. (But residents of Quebec may obtain free by writing to Director of Protestant Education, Quebec, P.Q.)* Tells about the organization, management

and how to improve our rural schools; how to improve the health services of people in rural areas; why rural people should develop better recreational facilities and how to do so.

ECONOMIC SERIES: *16 printed pamphlets, Price 50 cents for the entire set. Published by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, 198 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.* These cover a number of specific problems of interest to the farmer. The nature of their content is indicated by the list of titles below: 1. Are there too many farmers? 2. Should Canada restrict the farming of sub-marginal land? 3. Will increased production benefit the farmer? 4. Should Canada encourage land settlement of immigrants? 5. Can we improve our taxation system? 6. How far will improved farm management methods help? 7. What does the farmer need in the way of credit? 8. Can the economic position of the farmer be improved through the medium of a government supported policy of research, experimentation and extension work? 9. What can we help to accomplish through Fairs and Exhibitions? 10. Are government grading regulations and marketing services of value to the farmer? 11. What are the conditions necessary for the efficient marketing of farm products? 12. What can the farmer gain through organization? 13. To what extent can co-operative organizations solve the economic problems of the farmer? 14. Is any form of governmental control or regulation over the marketing of farm products necessary, desirable or practicable for Canada? 15. If some form of regulation is adopted, what should it be? What shall we do about it?

To get one or all of these outlines, simply write to the Macdonald College Journal, Macdonald College, Que., and enclose the necessary amount.

A GUIDE TO GROUP DISCUSSION: The technique of group discussion. How to organize a study group. Where to secure study material. How to conduct group meetings, "Neighbour Nights" or associated study club meetings. Suggested reference pamphlets.

Price 10 cents each : 7 cents in lots of 100 or more. A copy is mailed free with each order for the study outlines listed above.

PLAN TO MAINTAIN HOG PRODUCTION

**During
1944 and 1945**

Every good quality hog that can be produced during the next two years will be needed.

The current bacon contract is for two years. It guarantees bacon prices and the delivery of 900 million pounds of bacon over the contract period. To help Britain maintain her present weekly ration of 4 oz. for each person Canada will try to deliver 600 million pounds of bacon this year.

IMPROVE QUALITY

Quality premiums of \$3.00 for each Grade A carcass and \$2.00 for each Grade B1 carcass have been authorized. They increase the net profit in hog production and emphasize the urgency of improving quality to protect the after-the-war position on the British market.

Hog Production is Profitable

After allowing reasonable feed allowances and liberal overhead charges to cover all possible costs the following net returns can now be expected from feed grains fed to hogs:

Wt. of Hog Live Lbs.	Selling Price per 100 lbs. dressed	Value of Hog	Quality Bonus B1 Grade	Returns per Hog	Returns for grain	Value of grain per 100 lbs.
200	\$15.00	22.50	2.00	24.50	17.50	1.75
200	15.50	23.25	2.00	25.25	18.25	1.83
200	16.00	24.00	2.00	26.00	19.00	1.90
200	16.50	24.75	2.00	26.75	19.75	1.98
200	17.00	25.50	2.00	27.50	20.50	2.05

Grade A hogs on which \$3.00 Quality Bonus is paid will return an additional 10c. per hundred for the grain used.

*For further information consult your Provincial Department of Agriculture, Agricultural College,
nearest Dominion Experimental Farm or Live Stock Office of the
Dominion Department of Agriculture.*

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister